REGISTERED No. 1-187.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,713.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay, [illegible]elivered free.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annu[illegible]	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-year[illegible]	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMA, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without [illegible]
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	[illegible]
Marseilles	52	35	10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 28th February 1877.
do. do. 21st March „
do. do. 10th April „
do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Fr[illegible] Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hu[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

28, Bombay Green, 11th J[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, [illegible]

S. S. STRA[illegible]

C[illegible]

TO SA[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
TRIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

DR. LYNN,
FROM THE EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON,
WILL INTRODUCE ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME OF
AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS,
HITHERTO UNKNOWN EVEN IN INDIA.
SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS
EXTRAORDINARY.
THE MEDIUM
WHO NEVER MAKES A MISTAKE.
SPIRIT WRITING AND CALCULATING.
THE MYSTERIOUS BLOOD-WRITING.
THE SEALED PACKET.
ASTOUNDING "PALINGENESIA ;"
OR
TAKING A LIVING MAN TO PIECES,
AND RESTORING HIM BY INSTALMENTS.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 2 | SECOND CLASS......Re. 1
THIRD CLASS............. Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9.

Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

TOWN HALL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
Governor of Bombay.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
DR. LYNN.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats... Rs. 2
Back Seats.......................... Re. 1

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held at the Municipal Offices at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. Election of a Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.
2. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 43 square yards of ground at Chinch Bunder, 1st Row, to Mr. Jetha Nagsey, at Rs. 20 per yard.
3. Ditto to the payment of Rupees 7,200 on account of building, &c. for the Desiccating Machine at Cammatteepoora.
4. Do. to the grant of Rupees 1,000 additional for charges on account of the Victoria Gardens.
5. Do. to the payment of Rupees 1,597-5 on account of law charges in connection with the taking up of ground for the New Currey Road at Parell.
6. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 18th November 1876, on Mr. Braham's report on the construction of a Service Reservoir in Bombay for the Vehar Water Supply.
7. The Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1876.
[illegible] Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the [illegible] transfers made during the past Quarter.
[illegible] List of payments made on account of past year's liabilities during the past Quarter.
10. Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 20th November 1876, from Mr. W. G. Pedder, C. S., and the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., stating that they that day before office hours respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
11. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 8592, of 1876, General Department, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relative to the acceptance by Her Majesty of the Address of the Corporation on her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.
12. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 7608, of 1876, stating that at the election held on the 22nd November 1876, Javerilall Umiashunker Yajnik, Esquire, was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, C. S. I., resigned.
13. Letter from A. J. Macdonald, Esquire, dated 23rd December 1876, resigning his post as a member of the Corporation.
14. Copy of the Address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India on the occasion of his landing in Bombay on the 16th December 1876 and his reply thereto.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th January 1877.

THE SHIP G. F. MANSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We are very much surprised to read in to-day's *Times of India* regarding the Tenders having been asked by Mr. C. R. Humphrey, Captain of the Ship G. F. Manson, for her repairs, to the care of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee, Dubash. We beg to inform you that we had already applied to the said Captain, on the day the ship arrived, and several times in the harbour, when he said *I cant say what to do now*, but you will know when I will publish for Tenders. Next morning we learnt that the ship will go in B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock on the 4th January, when we consented to go in the Dock, and lastly we tried to meet the Captain in the Dock while we were not allowed to go in the Dock by the Dock authorities, consequently we wrote an application to the Captain, care of the American Consul, on the 5th January. Lastly, we learnt that arrangements were already made with the Contractor of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock for her whole and thorough repair, while some part of the work is already finished previous to the advertisement in the *Times of India*. Consequently we are at a loss to know why the Tenders are asked now while the work is already given to a party, and what is his object in doing so.

We further beg to enclose copy of our application for your perusal and publication.—We have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient Servants,

DADABHOY BURJORJEE & Co.
DOSSABHOY JAMSETJEE MISTRY.
RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE MISTRY.
DADABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 10th January 1877.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

Captain of the Ship G. F. Manson.

[illegible] most humbly beg leave to bring your notice that [illegible] to you on several occasions for the work of your [illegible]son, we are sorry to state that we have [illegible] to time. But now we come to learn that [illegible] been docked, and consequently we infer [illegible] been given to a particular Contractor. [illegible] to say that you have been misled [illegible] were to ask for public Tenders [illegible]ur ship, we are sure you would [illegible]rs and more who would be [illegible] satisfactorily and at less [illegible] greater advantage to the [illegible] [illegible]vice much good would be [illegible] would be conferred

[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible]ctors.

[illegible]N

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

COMEDY AND VARIETY NIGHT.

VOLTAIRE,
THE TALENTED VENTRILOQUIST.

MR. T. HUDSON,
THE CELEBRATED NEGRO COMEDIAN.

The Performance will commence with the Sparkling Comediette,
HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.

To conclude with a
PLANTATION WALK ROUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced,
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative .. quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.................... per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline .... quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .... pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous.......... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;
Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ;
CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling : by

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Catholic Examiner.*)

"MACLEAN'S Guide to Bombay" has reached to a second edition, as was to be expected of so useful a companion, within a short period of its first appearance ; and, from what we now see of the work in its increased dimensions, we shall confidently look in due time for yet a third edition. The work is in every way worthy of the name it bears, and of the praise it has received in England as well as in India.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE are happy to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the 2nd edition of "A Guide to Bombay, Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, by James M. Maclean." We are here furnished with a history of this island for 200 years and more, with an account of the population, of the trade and industry, Government and Revenue, followed by a minute description of the City and neighbourhood, with notices of native festivals. A Directory is added, in which will be the information commonly sought in such publications. On the whole this seems to us a complete and valuable work, well got up, portable ; the price is Rs. 5 and it is to be had at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a copy of the above book. We are glad to welcome it in its new and enlarged form. It has a Calendar for 1877 for its commencement, and a very pretty little picture of the Queen's Statue as its frontispiece. This statue is connected with the Proclamation Day in Bombay in such a way as to make it marked in history. Considerable additions have been made to the book in this its second edition. The first part has been enlarged, and the second part has been re-cast ; and we can testify to the great improvement that has been made in this second part. It is now a very complete Directory, on a small scale, of course ; but containing a great deal of valuable information in a very small compass. Its Exchange and Discount tables are very simple, yet very important, especially to every Anglo-Indian. A very useful part of the book is the Street Directory which gives not only the names of the houses in the Fort and their numbers, and residents' names, but also the names of those outside the Fort at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, &c. Then there are tables which show when the steamers and trains leave Bombay ; so that the stranger not only finds here information necessary to his stay in Bombay, but also that which enables him to leave it when he chooses, by innumerable routes all equally pleasant. The book is a very neat one, small and compact, and only costs Rs. 5. The two maps are worth the money ; indeed we believe the map of Bombay is sold on a larger scale at the Photozincographic Office here for Rs 2½ ; the map on a small scale being specially made at that Government Office for this book of Mr. Maclean's. The entire book reminds us of the "Guides" to our large home cities, for it does not at all resemble the books usually got up in India. We congratulate Mr. Maclean on the appearance of this greatly improved edition of his originally excellent work.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FOUR RETRIEVER PUPS. To be seen at Messrs. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

LESSONS in DRAWING, MUSIC, and ENGLISH, given by a LADY. For Terms, address "Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

[illegible]ACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY, Man[illegible]nilla, at Rs. 23. AMONTILLADO, at Rs. 26 per doz. [illegible]W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

[illegible]ALE, a LIGHT BROUGHAM in capi[illegible] [illegible]dition, with Arab Horse and Harness, Rs. 700. [illegible] Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

[illegible]N LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for [illegible] suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWAN[illegible] Bazaar Street.

[illegible]T ASSISTANT [illegible] for the Diocesan [illegible]ion with copies of [illegible]TER.

[illegible]M. MORTON [illegible] Harness, Boot & [illegible] [illegible]ry 1877.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, a per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45.

Single pieces or complete sets of Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES,

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.
Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

AMUSING AND SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES FOR

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR'

EMBRACING

Original Puzzles, New Games, Extraordinary Conjuring Tricks, and Special Novelties.

JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE.—It is mounted on a lacquered metal stand and forms a very amusing addition to the drawing-room. Rs. 15.

THE GOBLET OF CAGLOSTRO.—A most surprising feat of legerdemain. Rs. 2-8.

FAIRY FLOWERS FROM JAPAN.—"They create the greatest astonishment and perplexity."—*Standard*. Twenty in a box. Price, per box, As. 12.

THE ENCHANTED BOTTLES.—A very amusing trick by means of which a child can puzzle the most astute. Re. 1.

THE NAME OF MYSTERY.—Reveals any person's name thought of. Is profoundly subtle in principle, but perfectly simple in operation. Any person, by following the brief directions given, is enabled immediately to determine any name secretly selected. Price of the pack of 52 cards in case, Rs. 2-8.

THE PRAIRIE BIRD.—Mocks all the Feathered Tribe. Price, As. 8.

JAPANESE FIRE STARS FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.—Coruscate in the beautiful form of snow crystals, 24 in a box. Price, per box. As. 12.

PRINCE RUPERTS'S DROPS.—The "amusement of the children and the puzzle of philosophers"—LORD MACAULAY. In boxes. Price, each box As. 12.

GALVANIC OR MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.—Specially constructed and adapted for the cure or the alleviation of all kinds of complaints and nervous diseases. A pamphlet is given with each machine, with special instruction how to proceed in each case. Rs. 45.

PARLOUR TELEGRAPH.—Complete Apparatus, comprising Single Needle Instrument, Battery, Connecting Wires, and Instructions, in a box. Small size, Rs. 3 and 1-8. Ditto ditto. Large size, Rs. 5.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS FOR JUVENILES.—A Series of instructive and amusing Magnetic Experiments, easily performed, without the slightest danger. Price, per box, Re. 1.

THE NEW TRIPLE ILLUMINATORS.—Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald. Non-explosive and free from danger. These extraordinary vivid chemical colours, combined with Magnetism, are adapted either for indoor or outdoor use, and form some of the most brilliant effects in combustion ever produced. Price, per set of three boxes, Re. 1-8.

THE VANISHING COIN.—An astonishing deception, conveying the impression of the passage of a piece of money through a solid substance. As. 12.

THE ROD OF THE MAGI.—With which a series of the most extraordinary experiments may be performed, the rod being suspended in any position without visible means. Re. 1-8.

A MECHANICAL MARVEL ; OR GRAVITATION DEFIED.—A solid body, without impetus, gently ascends an inclined plane, to the astonishment of all who witness it. Re. 1-12.

ANGLING MADE EASY.—A most diverting pastime. The efforts of the angler to land the fish when hooked creates roars of merriment. Price, including several varieties of fish, a rod, line, hook and bait. Re. 1-4

THE NEW GEOMETRIC BUBBLE.—An entire novelty, forming compound geometrical figures of the most exquisite beauty. Re. 1-12.

THE PORTFOLIO BEWITCHED.—A highly amusing and most perplexing novelty. The instantaneous disappearance of the two pictures from their frame, and mysterious reappearance in a closed envelope, excites the utmost amazement. Rs. 2.

PLAN CHETTE.—An instrument which affords a fascinating interest. Two persons placing their hands upon it, and asking it a question, it will generally, after a little time, write an answer—both the operators being quite unconscious of, in any way, influencing its movements. This effect is by spiritualists attributed to the influence of attendant spirits ; by others it is supposed to be accomplished by what is called Psychic Force—a force which science has not yet explained, but which is now undergoing investigation by some of the leading scientific men of the day. Price, complete in box, with full instructions, Rs. 4-0.

ACROBATS.—Performs the most wonderful evolution. R . 15.

CRANDALL'S ACROBATS—Rs. 6-4.

THE PATENT CROMOSCOPE.—A novel Optical Instrument, presenting beautiful combinations of colour and form in harmonius motion with a variety of original designs specially produced for this Instrument. Price, in case, Rs. 5.

THE CABINET OF MYSTERY.—The changes effected in this wonderful cabinet are something marvellous, and have never before been approached ; restoring instantaneously to its original form a card selected from the pack that has been torn into many pieces. Rs. 4.

"HERE'S SUCH A COIL ;" OR RELEASE ME IF YOU CAN.—With which a child can perplex the most sagacious As. 6.

THE WIZARD'S WONDERFUL CABINET.—Everlasting Fun. Ten different Tricks. Re. 1.

BOX OF ROUND CARD GAMES.—Containing Five Quartette and other good games, to suit all ages, times and seasons Price Rs. 4-0.

THE GREAT BUTTERFLY TRICK.—Performed by Miss Anderson. As 12.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPAIC PUZZLE.—The entertainment derivable from this ingenius puzzle is very great, the problem to solve being how to take 1 from 13 and leave 3. A solution is enclosed in a separate envelope. Price Re 1-8.

THE MAGIC TABLET ; OF, WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO TO ?—(Registered)—An excellent little trick, and very puzzling. Can be performed by any one with the most perfect ease. Accompanied by simple directions, Re 1.

THE ASTROSCOPE.—By the aid of this simple but ingenious, instrument, a practical knowledge of the planetary system may be conveyed to the young in a manner both impressive and amusing. An accurate description of each heavenly body is given in a separate form, which can be read whilst each particular planet is under view. Rs. 2.

THE MONTEZUMA PUZZLE.—A marvel of ingenuity. The most interesting and perplexing puzzle ever produced. Will afford agreeable amusement for hours. Re. 1-4.

THE RING AND BIT PUZZLE.—A new and ingenious puzzle of a protean and geometrical character. It consists of a ring of metal suspended upon a looped bit which again is linked with other bits and loops of metal. The puzzle is to take off the ring and then to replace it. As. 12.

THE PURSE OF PURSES. "Who can get it out." Re. 1.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE OR ZOETROPE.—With card slips of subjects. Rs. 12.

THE KALLISTOCHROME TOP.—Amazing combination of Colours. Rs. 4.

THE CHAMPION SCULLER.—This very ingenious and amusing toy, consists of a small boat, 11 inches long, in which is seated the figure of a man holding in each hand an oar or scull. Within the boat is some simple clock-work, and this being set in motion by winding, the little boatman rows with all the skill of an accomplished oarsman. Rs. 8-0.

FUN AND FLIRTING—A round Card Game. Re. 1.

THE STAR OF MYSTIC FIRE.—An entirely novel and highly amusing invention, the mysterious combustion of the little Star exciting great wonder in the exhibition. It also forms an elegant Disseminator of Perfume and a perfect Disinfector and will be equally, welcome in the Nursery, the Drawing Room, or the Sick Chamber, with two choice varieties of Perfume Spirit, especially prepared for use in the apparatus, Rs. 10.

SIAMESE LINKS.—Release us if you can. As. 8.

MAGIC PSYCHO CIGAR LIGHT BOX. Rs. 1-8.

THE ROYAL PANOPTISCOPE.—Must be seen to be believed. As. 8.

DIVINING CARDS.—With Photographic Portraits. Rs. 4.

THE CHINESE SQUARE PUZZLE. Re. 1-4.

THE CROSS PUZZLE. Re. 1-4.

BOXES OF CONJURING TRICKS.—In great variety—No. Rs. 5 ; No. 2, Rs. 8 ; No. 3, Rs. 12 ; No. 4, Rs. 16.

RINKING SKATES.

Strongly and lightly made of brass, with three Boxwood wheels and one India-rubber wheel. The Skates are noiseless and they work as easily on any smooth surface, such as a boarded or Chunam floor, as ordinary skates on ice. Their usefulness is also increased by the hind wheel being made of India-rubber, which, at the wearer's option, acts like a brake, to check the speed almost instantaneously when a collision is likely. All manner of devices can be performed on these Skates without the risk of ignominious falls, and the elegant and fashionable recreation of the skating-rink may be enjoyed at all seasons, and in any place. Price of the Parlor Wheel Skates, per pair, Gentlemen's size, Rs. 18 ; Ladies' size, Rs. 15.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS OF EUROPE

(HART'S PATENT SQUEEZERS.)

THESE Playing Cards differ in two very important particulars from the ordinary Card. The corners are *rounded off*. This makes the Cards much easier to deal and shuffle, and, as they cannot get dog-eared, will last much longer. At the top left hand, and bottom right hand, corner of each card, is placed a number or letter ; a small heart, spade, diamond, or club is placed against the letter, so that "3 club" would be three of clubs, "6 heart" the six of hearts, and so forth ; "K club," the King of clubs "Q diamond" the Queen of Diamond, &c., &c. By this arrangement the hand of the cards need *not be opened out*, and the possibility of the player being overlooked is entirely obviated. Each pack of cards is put up in a substantial cardboard box. Price per pack Rs. 2-8.

BEZIQUE.

For 2 Players with	2	card-board markers,	Pocket Guide by Cavendish,	in cloth covered card-board box...	Rs. 3 0
2 „	2	cloth	„ „	in cloth box ornamented gilt	„ 4 8
2 „	2	leather	„ „	in leather lock box (a nice present) ..	„ 12 0
4 „	4	Card-board markers,	Pocket Guide by Cavendish	in cloth covered card-board box	„ 6 0
4 „	4	leather markers,	Pocket Guide by Cavendish	in ornamented cloth box	„ 10 0
4 „	4	„	„ „	in leather lock box (a handsome present)........................	„ 15 0

THE NEW JAPANESE GAME

GO BANG.

With Cloth Board, box f counters and instruction ....Rs. 8 0

[illegible] leather board, [illegible] ..... [illegible] 0

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Rs. A.
24 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28 8
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
30 8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42 8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND.)

CASH. Qts. Rs. A.	CASH. Pints. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Pints. Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49 8	53 8
	30 4	Do. do. Hamper of 24 Half-Pints		31 12

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash Payment off Bond amounts, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

CASH. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs. A.	Duty and Town Dues included.	CREDIT. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs. A.
140 0	M Young Madeira	150 4
155 4	Lacryma	167 4
157 0	C M Young Madeira	169 4
175 0	O M Old do.	189 4
204 0	S Choice South-side Madeira	221 4
Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs. A.		Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs. A.
118 4	O S very Choice Old South-side Madeira	128 12
131 10	R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	143 10
146 0	O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira.	159 10
157 0	E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra do. do.	171 10
104 10	Patherinho, delicately flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira.	113 10

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis and Testimonials see the Company's Advertisement.

Quotations as under :—	Duties included Per Cask. Rs. A.
8 dozen Pints (Soda water bottles)	24 0
6 „ Quarts	18 0
8 „ Pints (Ordinary)	16 0
4 „ Quarts	13 0

An order for 3 casks accompanied by Cash, will carry 10 PER CENT. discount. Single casks order subject to 5 PER CENT. for Cash, with order.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	6 4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............per doz.	4 4	4 12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	6 4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............per doz.	4 4	4 12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.........per doz.	6 8	7 0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.........per doz.	4 8	5 0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RAETS.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED !

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours!
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability !
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence !
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description !
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour !

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Rremittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH JAN. 1877.

FRENCH RENTES in London yesterday were unchanged at 106 and Consols had advanced from 94⅝ to 94⅞, but this was evidently before receipt of yesterday's news from Constantinople, which gives a much less hopeful aspect to the position. There is still, however, ample time for negotiation, and until war has actually been declared, a peaceful settlement is at least a possibility.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were very firm at an advance of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings and Jacconets and ¼d. per lb. in Twist, but the Liverpool Cotton Market was quieter, the day's sales only reaching 15,000 bales, which, although a fair business, looks small after the large transactions of the two previous days. Spot quotations are unchanged, and Reuter says nothing about arrivals, but private messages quote Surats partially 1-16d., Americans 3-16d. per lb. lower.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 13¼ cents, April shipment at 14 cents, an advance of 1-16 cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports are given by Reuter as 1,000 bales, but this is evidently wrong, and we do not, therefore, give our usual comparative statement.

Coffee in London is very firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Cocoa nut Oil and Seeds are unaltered. Reuter reports that the prospects of the American Wheat harvest are improving.

Bar Silver remains unchanged at 57d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay have to day raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, making their minimums 7 per cent on short dated Bank Bills and 10 per cent per annum on Mercantile Paper. The advance is attributable to the position of the Calcutta Money Market—the Bank of Bengal's rates being 2 per cent over the above figures—and not to any scarcity of money here.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened at yesterday's rates, but during the day a decidedly firmer feeling has been apparent and an advance of ⅛d. to 3 16 per rupee has been established. A portion of this movement is attributable to the usual advance in anticipation of the allotment of Council Drafts, but the main influence is Calcutta, where the tightness of money is tending to push rates much beyond our level. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 10⅛d.	per Rupee.	
Do	6 months' sight	...1s. 10⅜d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	...1s. 10⅜d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	...1s. 10 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. We quote nominally demand 3 16 to ¼; 60 days' sight 98⅞.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues extremely depressed, and in the absence of buyers, it is difficult to give reliable quotations. We call Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with a downward tendency. Bank shares are unchanged as also Press Companies, but in Spinning and Weaving shares there is a marked downward tendency. Broach Mills, Flemings, and Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company have declined Rs. 5, Colaba Spinning Rs. 15, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Nicol Manufacturing Co. Rs. 10 and Alliance Spinning Rs. 15 per share. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower ; other Companies are unchanged.

COTTON to-day has been in moderate request at a decline of about Re. 1 per candy from yesterday's rates, and a moderate business has been done, but the uncertainty about political matters in Europe and also about the real figures of the receipts at the American ports render buyers much less eager operators than they were. The following are to-day's prices which as usual show a loss of about 3-16d. to ¼ per lb. on Liverpool arrival quotations :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready		Rs. 235 per candy f.p	
,, Ginned Broach,	Feb. ...	,, 230	,,
,, Akote	,, ...	,, 218	,,
Good Oomra	,, ...	,, 218	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, ...	,, 214	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ...	,, 208	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera April		,, 209	,,

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are very firm owing to the scarcity of tonnage, and £2 10 has been paid and is now refused for ready loading. By sail there is nothing doing as yet.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with only a moderate demand. Prices are not quotably changed but the upward tendency in Exchange makes importers more willing sellers.

COALS are in rather more request owing to the more warlike intelligence from Home and buyers have been more disposed to do business than for some weeks past. A considerable quantity of Davison's West Hartley has been sold to arrive by steamer at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

FREIGHTS.—There has been a very good demand for January shipment to Liverpool, via Canal, and the market closes firm. Engagements have been made at £2-12-6 and consignees are now asking £2 15.

FOR LONDON the P. and O. are the only steamers and they are getting £3-10.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.—There is very little cargo going forward and engagements for ready shipment have been made at £2, payable here at 2s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	7 0
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chrtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	275
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	550
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	102
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,475
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	280
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	860
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,085
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,075
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,270
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,105
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,120
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	*1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,380
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	975
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 6th January, 1877.
Open, 439 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	42,384	0	0
Merchandise	87,796	0	0
Others Receipts	950	0	0
Telegraph	611	0	0
Total Rs.	1,31,741	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1876.
Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,720	0	0
Merchandise	62,713	0	0
Other Receipts	595	0	0
Telegraph	399	0	0
Total Rs.	1,03,427	0	0
Increase Rs.	28,314	0	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ROUANIA, 1,136 tons, Captain D. Jack arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 29th) with a cargo of 1,509 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP THOMAS HILYARD, 1,499 tons, Captain A. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 11th), with a cargo of 2,114 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE SILAS CURTIS 699 tons, Captain A. Oughton, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Greenock, (August 17th), with a cargo of 1,060 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 96 tons, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs P. M. Dias, Mr. A. Maddere, Mr. Aberdin Ebram, and one-hundred-and-thirty deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,316 tons, Captain T. Tregarthen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Herbert nurse and child, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Boteler, Mr. H. M. Mathews., Mr. Magie, and Mr. Raffles.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Madras Government have ordered a court to assemble to enquire into the circumstances that led to the State of Alabama colliding with the Suez. Major Weldon, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, have been ordered to hold the enquiry.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Carwar, Jan 7.
	Silas Curtis	Oughton	Greenock, Aug 17.
10	Roumania	Jack	Liverpool, July 29.
	Thomas Hilyard	Campbell	Liverpool, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Ivanhoe	Harriman	Calcutta.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Tergerthen	Liverpool.
	M. T. V. Ammay	Nacoda	Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Malwa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
5	Madras (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Dec 31.
	Argyll (s)	Scott	Hong-Kong, Dec 21.
	Schleswig Bride	Kerr	Colombo, Nov 18.
	Isabella	Jones	Cape Town, Oct 27.
6	Malda (s)	Lang	Cuddalore, Dec 31.
	Hindostan (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Dec 21.
	Oimara	Simpson	Rio Janeiro.
	City of Tanjore	Black	Hull, Aug 31.
	William Douglas	Douglas	Bombay, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
5	Clive (s)		
	Vixen (s)		
	Ooryia (s)		
	Senator		
6	Rajpootana (s)		
	Precurseur (s)		
	Dorunda (s)		
	Aphrodita		
	Eurydice		

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale and 2 children, Mr. E J. Jenkinson, Mr. J. Arkman, Mr. Nash, and 18 deck.

Per Argyll—Mr. Russell, Mr. Cunnings, Mr. and Mrs. Nassau and 2 children.

Per Malda—Mr. J. W. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander from Madras.

Per Hindostan—From Hong-Kong.—Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. Owen, Mr. Healey, Mr. Lykeardoph, Mr. Felmon. From Singapore.—Mrs Gubbay. From Penang.—Mr. Wilkinson.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Madras.—Nagpore, 30 miles South East of Eastern Channel; 3 Barques 15 miles East South East of Eastern Channel, 4 barques 6 miles East South East of Eastern Channel, John Clark and 1 Ship below Gasper, Lady Egidia at Gasper Light.

By Argyll.—S. S. Niger.

By Schleswig Bride.—27th November 1876, Gilbert, Thomson from Bombay to Calcutta in Lat. 6-22 N., Long. 79-4 E. 16th December 1877, Night Hawk from Cannanore to False Point in Lat. 5 N., Long. 89-31 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Commilla (s)		Bombay, & S. Ports.
	Goa (s)		Calcutta, & N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Commilla—From Colombo to Madras—Rev. Dr. Pope and son.

Per s. s. Goa—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. O. A. Kramer. From False Point—Mr. G. Faulkner. From Gopaulpore—Col. Grove. From Coconada—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hope.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Dewa Gungadhur—450 packages glassware, Hassum Allarakhia.
Europa s—8 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola.
Childwall Hall s—108 boxes bar soap, Gulamally Jewanjee ; 640 bundles hoop iron and 1,919 bundles steel hoops, Ritchie Steuart and [illegible] 9 cases portwine, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee ; 10 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—1,018 bars iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 35 cases champagne, Ewart Latham and Co.
Guinevere—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 11 packages earthenware, Muncherjee Pallunjee and Co.
Bertha—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Atholl s—45 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s—181 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Menzaleh s—24 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Nemesis—1 hogshead claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—150 cases braudy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Pallnce s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 112½ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jatha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—29 bales hides and skins, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, 2 bales hides, V R R M Moorgapa Chetty and Co ; 28 cases dry ginger and 1 case fishmaws, Fuckir Momed Munjee ; 3 cases sumooderfins, Abdoola Momed ; 7 cases olibanum, Nugindass Fuckirbhoy ; 28 cwts dry ginger and 3 cases peacock feathers, Nugindass Fuckirbhoy ; 47 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns—2,250 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 240 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Oneida, 450 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—39 cwts linseed, 10½ cwts coffee and 46½ cwts gingelly seed, A C Dady and Co ; 3,223 cwts teel seed and 3,571½ cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—574 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co ; 40½ cwts linseed, 12 cwts coffee and 46½ cwts gingelly seed, A C Dady and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assiria s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Polluce s—15 cases cassialignea, Essack Salloon.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare s—1,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—900 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 190 bags coffee, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Malwa s—350 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Polluce s—1 box silver coins, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

HIGH COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGEANT.)

For further direction and costs.

480-75—Macfarlane—Morarjee Topan and others vs Sodhey Vycoonth Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSE.

691-75—Macfarlane and P—Heerbai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased.

Macfarlane and P—Heerbai, widow of the deceased vs Rahimutbai sister of the deceased—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

265-75—Mr Fletcher—I M Nicholas and others vs J P DeMello—Rimington H and L and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—Part heard.

229-76—Mr Fletcher—Naneebai vs Padma Malloo—Balkreshna, and B.

29-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Joosub Ahmed and others—Crawford and Boevey—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Muljee and Bomanjee.

490-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Wamonrao Ramchunder—In person.

274-76—Hearn and Cleveland—E H Harrison and others vs A Kunkler—Jefferson and Payne.

356-76—N N Kothare—Bhaisett Tricumlall vs Ranchordass Toolseedass.

86-76—In person—Mawa Kestope vs Khooshaba Champaj.c.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld. vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

463-76—N N Khotare—Nazurally Sumsoodeen vs Russoolji Esaji—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—J C Cama.

15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.

276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boevy.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sarabai, and others.

98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—R. V. Hearn.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.

375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

228-75—Jefferson and and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 10.

Bedford, Major, Bombay, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 10th January 1877.

The attention of Officers Commanding British regiments serving in this command is called to G O C No 339 2nd June 1875 clause III.

No Sub Lt who has not qualified under the above order before the 1st June next will be permitted to join the course of instruction commencing on the 15th idem.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 26th Nov 1876 are published :—

3rd Hussars—Lt Algernon Francis Pegton, from the 2nd Stafford Militia, to be Lt vice A J R Vancartlandt, a probationer for the I S C, dated 29th Nov 1876.

Royal Artillery—Lt Thomas Mayhew, to be Lt upon the Supmy List dated 29th Nov 1876.

Lt Arthur Bonveric Stopford to be Lt upon the Supmy List dated 29th Nov 1876.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as stated against their names, viz :—

Capt C W E Murphy to the 9th Aug 1876.
Capt R Wace, to the 9th Aug 1876.

17th Foot—Lt Thomas Gordon Dennis Bales retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission, dated 29th Nov 1876.

55th Foot—Capt C W J Taylor, from the 14th Foot to be Capt vice Arthur Cook who exchanges, dated 29th Nov 1876.

Lt. Reginald Campbell Hadow has been appointed a probationer for the I S C.

66th Foot—Lt C E Walter has been appointed a probationer for the I S C.

Lt the Hon'ble C P Jarvis from the 2 Derby militia, to be Lt vice T G Barclay, a probationer for the I S C, dated 29th Nov 1876.

Lt Granville Dela Motte Tanuce from the Royal Guernsee Militia, to be Lt vice B R Hobart deceased, dated 29th Nov 1876.

Medical Department—Depy Surgn Genl S H Tysson, M D, retires upon temporary half pay, dated 8th Nov 1876 ; Surgn Maj Robert Gillespie, M D, retires upon temporary half pay, dated 25th October 1876 ; Lt Col George A Renny, V C, R (late Bengal) Artillery having completed the qualifying service, to be Col, dated 28th Aug 1876.

India office 25th Nov 1876—H M has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the S C made by the Government in India—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To the Lieutenant,—Lt Haw Francis Cudell, 83 Regiment, dated 12th Feb 1874.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt N L I—Lt G F W Macmahon, 2 Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn Vice Lt Macknzie on furlough

Lt W S B rdwood, 81st Foot, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Lt Macmahon.

Lt Col J Harpur, S C, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The und rmentioned officers have leave of absence :—

17th Foot (1st Bat)—Lt A L Creasy, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

56th Foot—Capt F W V Leckie, from 13th Feb to 12th May 1877 in India, on urgent private affairs.

68th Foot—Lt G F Marks to England from date of departure for six months on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the approval of H E the C-in-C in India.

70th Foot—Lt T A Freem n to England via Suez Canal from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

1—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 5-30 P.M.

2—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their Cards with their addresses thereon, under Envelopes addressed

"TO THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR, TOWN HALL."

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
LONDON AND AMSTERDAM,

BEGS to intimate that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, will SHORTLY LEAVE BOMBAY to visit the principal Stations in the Central and North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

Mr. MENIST respectfully invites those who require aid for their sight to avail themselves of the present opportunity being properly suited with his

PERFECT CRYSTAL SPECTACLES,

as Mr. BETTS will not return to Bombay until the end of the year.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

UNWIN—JONES—December 9th, at the Mission Church, Colombo, by the Rev. W. E. Rowlands, M. A., assisted by Rev. Gerard F. Unwin, brother of the bridegroom, Herbert William, fourth son of the Revd. S. H. Unwin, M. A., Rector of Cheddon-Fitzpaine, Somersetshire, to Jeanie, only daughter of the Rev. J. Ireland Jones, M. A., and grand daughter of the late Beauchamp Urquhart Colclough, Esq., of Elm Grove, Co. Carlow, Ireland.

DEATH.

CHRYSTALL—January 8th, George Chrystall, Manager, Grant Road Hotel, aged 37 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOYLE—January 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. P. Doyle, Waterfall Estate, Poonachee Hill, of a son.

DEATHS.

JUPE—January 8th, at Madras, of small pox, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. F. J. Jupe, aged 47 years.

PRATT—At Gooty, on New Year's Day, 1877, George Pratt, Madras Railway, of cholera, aged 24 years, 1 month and 3 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE assurances given by the Government of India and the judicious and friendly conduct of Sir Richard Temple himself have removed the danger that the work of overcoming the Famine in the Bombay Presidency might be interrupted by a personal misunderstanding between the Viceroy's Special Delegate and the chief officers of the local Government. It was natural, after what had been said on the other side of India about the expediency of appointing an extra-Presidential Commission, to fear that the wording of the notification in the *Gazette of India* accrediting Sir Richard Temple to Bombay as well as Madras might excite some ill-feeling, but no offence was meant by the Government of India, and none has been taken by the Government of Bombay. As for Sir Richard Temple, he has acted in such a way as to show that he would be greatly annoyed if it were supposed that he wished to supersede or put a slight upon the Bombay officials. Although his new sphere of action may be said to extend as far north as Jubbulpore, he contented himself, on his journey from Allahabad to Callian, with making such inquiries from the local officers of Khandeish and Nassick, who met him and travelled with him in the train, as would be useful to him for purposes of comparison; and he did not even think it necessary, so well is everything going on in the Bombay districts, to invite General Kennedy to meet him at Callian. He will rest for a day at Sholapore—for even Sir Richard Temple requires rest occasionally—but his real work will begin when he reaches Bellary. All possible ground for personal disputes being thus pleasantly removed, we may fairly congratulate Bombay and the whole country on the advantages likely to result from appointment as Special Delegate to manage the Famine of a man of Sir Richard Temple's unmatched experience and energy. The aim of Sir Richard's policy will be to do the work as cheaply as possible, for no other policy would now be sanctioned by the Government of India ; but at the same time, if the Government desires to shake off the responsibility of feeding the people in any Indian district in which the harvest fails, it must, by opening communications, give private traders the opportunity of pouring in supplies of grain freely from districts in which the crops have been abundant. The Madras Government is said to have failed in doing its duty because it did not begin soon enough and because it interfered with private trade; and the Bombay Government, on the other hand, has succeeded so far by letting the trade alone and causing money to circulate in the early stage of the Famine, so that the people had wherewithal to buy food. But Madras is obviously much worse off for communications than Bombay. There are no stocks of grain from which she can be supplied nearer at hand than the Nerbudda Valley, Central India, and the North-West Provinces; and with these sources of supply she has only indirect and costly communication by a zigzag line of railway which crosses and recrosses the Bombay Presidency, so that the volume of the grain stream from Northern India is nearly exhausted before it reaches Madras. What Southern India chiefly requires, then, is direct communication with the Northern provinces ; and the Dhond and Munmar Chord Line becomes, consequently, a work of necessity of the very first class, not for Bombay only but for Madras and Mysore. Everyone can see now what a blessing to the country this line would have been if it had existed now, and we are confident that Sir Richard Temple will strongly recommend the Government of India to sanction its immediate construction. If this forecast be correct, the Government of Bombay will have good reason to be grateful to Sir Richard for vindicating the soundness of its original policy in proposing that the Dhond and Munmar line should be sanctioned as a famine relief work. As it is now probable that Bombay will also get the Neera Canal, and as General Kennedy has already some very fine irrigation tanks in hand, the distress in the Deccan should enable our Government to make its mark for good on the country and to provide that the public money spent on relief works shall be very far indeed from being a total loss to the State.

No weather-gauge could show more temporary fluctuations than the phases of the Eastern Question. We say temporary advisedly, because it is plain to our mind that the upshot of the present Conference will be war between Turkey and Russia unless, which is surely improbable, Lord Salisbury has been instructed by the Prime Minister to tell the Turks, when the efforts of diplomacy come to an end, that it is England's intention to let things take their course without any interference from her either for or against the Ottoman Empire. A glance at the telegrams which have reached India during a time when public attention here has been mainly concentrated upon the Proclamation of the Empire at Delhi vividly shows these fluctuations. On the 27th ultimo it was intimated that Sir Henry Elliot, the British representative at the Porte, would leave Constantinople on the following day, and as he has been a consistent friend of the present Turkish Government, it was naturally to be assumed that the movement was an indication of England's willingness to accept some of the terms which have been arbitrarily dictated by Russia. Meantime the Plenary Conference had commenced its sittings on the 23rd December under the presidency of Safvet Pasha, and the scheme of reforms agreed upon by the delegates at the Conference were announced to be the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the nomination of three Christian Governors subject to the approval of the Powers, the appointment of a mixed International Commission protected by a corps of foreign gendarmes to supervise the due execution of reforms, the revision of the Servian frontier, and enlargement of the Province of Montenegro. These undue interferences with the liberty of the Turkish Government to manage its own affairs evoked opposition from the Porte, who naturally did not relish the prospect of a band of foreign police being scattered throughout Turkey to see that the ideas of Russia should be carried out, and then Lord Salisbury was instructed to bring to bear the sledge-hammer force of England to compel the Turks to agree to these proposals. This proceeding on the part of the English Plenipotentiary must have astonished many people who had supposed, from the speeches of Earl Beaconsfield and the movements of the British fleet, that the main policy of the Conservative Government was to support Turkey, and it was easy to detect in it an indication that after all it was not England's intention to take up arms on behalf of the Sublime Porte. The Turks, who had promulgated a new Constitution establishing Constitutional Government, a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies, ministerial responsibility, religious liberty, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects, ought not, in our opinion to have been treated thus harshly, especially as it had not been their lot to appear before the Conference as the beaten foes of their insurgents but as the victors alike over a motley band of Servians, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and trained Russian volunteers. The Constitution thus promulgated is as liberal as Russia or any other professing friend of Christianity and progress could have had a right to expect ; and the Delegates from the Powers should have been satisfied with giving the Porte a fair opportunity of carrying it out.

It is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury did not take this view, for now that the Conference has gone on for three weeks it is obvious that the interests of peace are not much advanced, if indeed they are advanced at all. England's coercion of the Turks must now have created a very bad feeling throughout Turkey—not, perhaps, that this matters much to England, but still in the event of certain contingencies it might have been just as well if she had been able to take action with the unsuspecting and unanimous support of the Ottoman Empire. The other Delegates seem to have concurred with Lord Salisbury, for, following the telegram announcing his intention to withdraw both himself and the British fleet if the Porte did not agree to the proposals made by the Conference, we have another stating that he had told the Sultan that they also would quit Constantinople if he did not do what they had told him to do. This somewhat alarming news was followed by an intimation that the aspect of affairs was more pacific, as Lord Salisbury had had a satisfactory interview with the Sultan, and it was not expected that the Porte would absolutely reject the proposals of the Conference but would content itself with making counter-proposals. The New Year opened with the news that the Armistice had been prolonged to the 1st March, and that the Porte had submitted its objections to the Conference. On the 2nd the position was reported to be more alarming, as the Porte had submitted its counter-proposals to each envoy individually, and Russia, through Ignatieff, had followed this up by immediately announcing her intention to adhere to her original programme. The Porte was informed of the resolution of the Delegates to act in the same manner as Russia had indicated, and the Turkish Delegates declined to discuss the question of a mixed International Commission protected by neutral police or that of an extension of the Servian frontier. The Delegates wanted to know if this was the final decision of the Porte, which thereupon took time to consider its answer. Lord Salisbury, at this awkward crisis, had an interview with Midhat Pasha, who intimated, on behalf of the Sultan, that the Porte was willing to give way upon certain points but would object to anything contrary to the dignity and integrity of the Ottoman Empire—an intimation which was simply a repetition of the intention of the Porte to refuse to agree to the International Commission with its gendarmerie and the extension of the Servian frontier. On the 5th January the Turkish Delegates brought forward justifications for their counter-proposals, and adhered to their rejection of the proposals of the Powers. The Conference nevertheless decided to discuss the points objected to by the Delegates, and recent telegrams have announced that the Italian and English representatives had each refuted the arguments put forward by the Turkish Delegates. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still ;" and the Turkish Delegates adhered to their determination to have nothing to do with the conditions proposed by the Great Powers, although they were willing to join in the debate upon the question of guarantees, "especially "for the formation of an International "Commission for the supervision of reforms." Seeing that the Turks have not throughout wavered from their original intention to oppose the proposals of the European Delegates, it was not surprising that yesterday morning we had to announce that it was expected in England that the Conference would result in failure in consequence of the Porte's determination to yield nothing substantial. The Sultan has now proclaimed that he is determined to place himself at the head of his troops ; and altogether he would be a wise man who could now tell how far the dreaded contingency of war is off.

The feeling in England is still divided into two streams—one deep, broad, and powerful, the other shallow, fast, and brawling. The latter is represented by the "National Conference" which has been posing before the public in St. James's Hall ; and the other by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and several influential provincial guides of the people. One has but to glance at the furious speeches which several of the speakers at the National Conference have made to see that the title of the association is a misnomer, or is even, as one English journal forcibly puts it, a falsehood. With one notable exception—and that one, we are glad to see, Mr. Gladstone—the speakers had evidently gone to the meeting with a foregone determination not to discuss with calmness the political position, or to judge from a careful balancing of facts in what direction England's interests lie. It was never their intention to lose a good opportunity of abusing the Turks and praising the magnanimity of the Russians. One speaker—Mr. Edward Freeman—actually went the length of asking—"Were they prepar-"ed to wage war for a single hour or to shed one "drop of English blood in order to prop up as "foul and bloody a fabric of wrong as ever "a shuddering world had gazed upon ? Would "they consent to draw the sword to protect the "sovereign rights of those whose hands were "steeped in blood as their tongues were in false-"hood ? Would they fight to uphold the integrity "and independence of Sodom ? Should it be "said that England, which had used every effort "to put down the slave trade, was ready to go to "war in order that the Eastern traffic in human "flesh might still go on and supply our barbarous "ally with the victims of his hideous lusts ?" This is pretty strong language, and scarcely worthy of a National Conference. It is needless to point out that if England goes to war it will be for the support of no Sodom, but for the support of English interests. The question Mr. Freeman should have set himself to discuss was not the character of the Turks, but whether or not it would be better for English interests if Constantinople were in the hands of Russia than that it should remain as at present in the hands of a third-rate European Power. But really nothing in the way of political good sense could be expected from a man who, to satisfy an appetite for applause, bursts forth with the enthusiastically silly exclamation :—"Perish the interests of England, "perish her dominion in India, rather than she "should strike one blow on behalf of Turkey !" Not much practical good can come out of a "National Conference" when this is a sample of its oratory ; and reckless as Mr. Gladstone has been recently he must have felt himself in strange company when he was sitting alongside this excited Mr. Freeman. Even if rational English feeling were more decidedly anti-Turkish than it is, it appears to us that Turkey's policy is perfectly clear. She has perceived that Britain's interests are thoroughly identified with the preservation of her integrity She knows that come what may, England cannot abandon her to be picked to pieces by the Russian eagles. One of the shrewdest remarks made on the question was by Sir George Campbell, who said he was convinced that the whole question whether Europe is to have peace or be plunged into war mainly depends upon the Turkish belief as to the course England intends to take at the last extremity. That is perfectly true, and the belief which Turkey now entertains—a belief in which she is justified by the evident inability of the rulers of India to remain indifferent while Russia possesses herself of Constantinople—is that England will not, *dare not*, desert her in her last extremities. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the Turkish Delegates have refused to agree to the terms proposed by the envoys of the Great Powers. They feel that, notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's brow-beating, England must eventually be dragged into a war between Russia and Turkey. For the moment, the English Government may be determined to stand aloof, but the progress of the first campaign will soon force their hand and compel them to interfere for the protection of the national interests.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf at present, attention is occupied by the various winter meetings, which are yearly becoming more numerous and important. The meetings held during the week were at Bromley and Cheltenham. At Bromley, some good sport was witnessed, but the Cheltenham gathering was not so successful. C. Archer, the popular light weight jockey, made his *début* at Cheltenham as a cross-country rider, and won a steeple-chase on his own mare, Nativity, in a manner which augurs that when too heavy to ride on the flat, he will be able to make a name for himself at cross-country business. For the Grand International Hurdle Race to be run during the March meeting at Croydon, there are 120 horses entered, including a large number of recruits from the flat, among which are Pageant, Prodigal, Admiral Byng, Brigg Boy, Hopbloom, Scamp, Helenist, Miss Lizzie, Norfolk, The Wizard, Timour, and Inishowen, so that the race should be one of the most interesting ever decided over hurdles. Betting circles are just now remarkably quiet, speculation on the Derby being very nearly a dead letter, and on the Two Thousand quite so.

The following interesting remarks on the past season are taken from that popular sporting journal *The Field* :—

> Count De Lagrange once again heads the list of owners of winning horses in England, and gives force to the reciprocity plea urged by many magnates of the Jockey Club. Free trade has always been the motto of the English turf. Our races have been open to all comers, and the victories of our neighbours have always been well received. On Gallic soil, however, things are very different, our English horses being barred from the large majority of races. We do not for one moment advocate the strong measures that have been urged, viz., shutting French horses out of English races, as our horses are shut out of French races ; but we certainly consider it time that the matter should be strongly represented to the French Jockey Club, and trust that the *amour propre* of our neighbours will tend to give us the same fair play that they have received. At present they are very much in the position of the boy who wanted both money and marbles.
>
> The following is a list of owners of horses who have won over £3,000 :
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | Count de Lagrange | £17,650 | Mr. T. Jennings | £4,376 |
> | Lord Dupplin | 14,310 | Lord Hartington | 4,370 |
> | Lord Rosebery | 13,120 | Sir J. Astley | 4,270 |
> | Lord Falmouth | 10,060 | Mr. W. Gerard | 4,211 |
> | Mr. H. Houldsworth | 9,732 | Mr. Vyner | 3,984 |
> | Sir G. Chetwynd | 7,949 | Prince Soltykoff | 3,968 |
> | Mr. A. Baltazzi | 7,425 | Mr. J. Smith | 3,805 |
> | Mr. H. Baltazzi | 7,093 | Mr. J. Johnstone | 3,720 |
> | Mr. W. S. Crawford | 5,171 | Mr. Bird | 3,565 |
> | Capt. Machell | 4,612 | Mr. W. R. Marshall | 3,284 |
> | Mr. Savile | 4,578 | Duke of Hamilton | 3,065 |
> | Lord Wilton | 4,380 | Mr. Pulteney | 3,065 |
>
> Count de Lagrange owes his leading position principally to the brood mare Araucaria, whom, with others, he purchased of Mr. Naylor. She has some of our best strains of blood in her veins, being by Ambrose out of old Pocahontas ; and there are more unlikely things than her equalling the fame of her wonderful dam, as besides other winners, she can lay claim to two flyers like Camelia and Chamant ; and in the last-named of whom we may have seen a colt who will rival the deeds of the mighty Gladiateur. In addition to the pair mentioned, Allumette, LaCourense, Lina, and Verneuil were worthy bearers of the blue and read sleeves. Thanks to Petrarch, Lord Dupplin takes a front place, his winning balance being helped in addition by such winners as Admiral Byng, Le Promeneur, Somnolency, &c. The owner of the white and red sleeves has quite taken the place vacated by another of John Dawson's employers. Prince Batthyany, who figures for 360 sovs. only, instead of 10,175 sovs. which stood to his credit last year. Despite the tremendous failure of All Heart, Lord Rosebery figures prominently, having had such sturdy bearers of his banner as, Controversy and Snail, to say nothing of the roaring Bras de Fer, the jady Leyant, and the two-year olds Touchet and Rosbach, of whom the last-named was one of the best looking youngsters that carried silk during the season ; and if he winters well, he is certain to score many another victory. Lord Rosebery certainly displayed great judgment in purchasing Controversy and The Snail, in each of whom his trainer, Dover, worked marvellous improvement. The winning record would appear strange if Lord Falmouth's name was not in the front rank, and, as in previous years the magpie colours have been most formidable when borne by two-year-olds, Lady Golightly, Silvio, Sleipnir, King Clovis, and Young Roscius having been successful, whilst the three-year-old Skylark, though not in the front rank, has done good service. While Lord Falmouth's name has for years held a foremost place in the winning list, so Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's has been absent, and we are glad to see him with a good sum to his credit on this occasion, the flying, and this year unbeaten, Springfield being his principal winner, although Coltness, Morgiana, Forest Queen, and Sunray had helped to swell the balance. Sir George Chetwynd has to thank a lot of most moderate horses for the amount he has won whilst curiously enough his *confrere*, Mr. A. Baltazzi, although the owner of the Derby winner, takes rank beneath him, he being closely run by his brother, who has his two-year-olds, Plunger, Shillelagh, and Midlothian, to thank for his balance. Tom Jennings is the only trainer who figures in the list, and with over 4000 sovs. to his credit he must be looked upon as having had a good year, the renovated Ecossais having been his mainstay. Two of the supporters of Joseph Cannon, Capt. Machell and Mr. Gerard, have shown a bold front, the old stager, Lady Patricia, doing most service for the white and blue, as have Mr. Winkle, Claremont, and the smart two-year-old Palmflower for the pink and white. Of the others, we hope to see the Duke of Hamilton next year take a still higher place, as probably will Mr Pulteney as it will certainly take something very smart to defeat Placida in the Oaks, as the daughter of Lord Lyon should certainly have this season held an unbeaten certificate, had she met a large number of the flyers of the year. The manner in which she has been brought out for her engagements reflects great credit on her trainer, Joseph Marsh, who bids fair to rank high in his profession.

In the boating world, there is no want of excitement. The Oxford and Cambridge crews are busy training for their great race ; and several interesting matches have recently taken place. The trial eights at both the 'varsities have been rowed, with the result of making it evident that a good deal of "coaching" is necessary to bring the crews up to Inter-University match form. Lumsden, of Blyth, and another well-known sculler, Nicholson, of Stockton, have rowed two matches on the Tyne in open boats for £200. The second match was arranged in consequence of the first having the unusual result of a dead heat. This race was remarkable not only on that account, but also for the great speed kept up throughout, both men exerting themselves to the utmost and keeping almost bow to bow along a considerable part of the course. The race was rowed in two new open boats specially built for the occasion by Mr. J. H. Clasper, of Oxford. The course was from the High Level Bridge to Waterston's Gates. In consequence of recent heavy rainfall, there was a lot of "fresh" in the river, and the flood tide ran very sluggishly. Wagering was carried on to a heavy extent at evens, though, when it became known that Lumsden had won the toss for stations, a shade of odds was offered on him and he started a decided favourite at 12 to 10. After three ineffectual attempts the scullers broke away, Nicholson, on the south station, getting the first catch of the water, and showing an advantage of a few feet in the opening strokes ; but Lumsden, rowing faster, though shorter, took the lead in the first half-dozen strokes, and, making his boat travel at a great pace, was half a length ahead at the Mansion House. Here there was a marked disparity in the style of the men ; for Nicholson, getting good length, was rowing five strokes only to Lumsden's six—the latter's style of going n[illegible] being so machine-like as the well-finished s[illegible] of the Stockton man. In the race to the Sk[illegible] Burn, Nicholson steered a little wild[illegible] was a length and a quarter behind so[illegible] passing it ; Lumsden meanwhile ste[illegible] course straight as an arrow, and keepi[illegible] wonder fully fast stroke. Half-way u[illegible] stone Quay, Nicholson, seeing [illegible] behind, made his first spurt whic[illegible] a useful one ; for h[illegible] Lumsden and look[illegible] the latter appeare[illegible] manner in which [illegible] him. When Nic[illegible] within a quarter [illegible] who, however, b[illegible] Redheugh Brid[illegible] [illegible]ead of half a length. Lumsden, in the race past the Lead Works up to Hall's boathouse (three-quarters of a mile), improved upon his lead through Nicholson's indifferent steering. At length Percy, who steered Nicholson, got his man to take notice of his signalling to keep more towards the north shore, and, responding to the call, the Stockton sculler came with another grand rush, and was within half a length of the leader at Hall's boathouse. The race from here upwards afforded a magnificent struggle, each man spurting against the other, Nicholson alternately drawing upon his opponent, and dropping half a length behind again as Lumsden responded to his efforts. A couple of hundred yards from home, Lumsden was in distress, but he kept gamely on to the finish. Meanwhile Nicholson, who was sculling strong, came with a final bid for victory, and was just level as Waterston's Gates were reached, the time for the mile being 6min. 20sec,—the fastest on record for an open-boat race over the same distance. After the contest, the men agreed to row again under the same conditions, and they accordingly did meet again a few days afterwards, when another grand race was witnessed by the large crowds of spectators. Nicholson again got the best of the start, and soon was leading by half a length. Before a hundred yards had been rowed, however, Lumsden came up level, and after a determined struggle, went slightly ahead. He afterwards improved his position, and went under the Redheugh Bridge, half a mile from the start, with a lead of a length and a half. A splendid race ensued over the remaining half mile, Lumsden finally coming in winner by one length. An animated correspondence is going on in some of the sporting papers on the subject of the disgraceful treatment of English crews at the Philadelphia International Regatta. Last week, "A Member of the Philadelphia Regatta Committee" wrote to the *Field*, indignantly contradicting the reports that had been circulated as to the damage intentionally done to the rudder of the London boat before the start for the four-oared race, and regarding the foul rowing of the Beaverwyck crew, &c., and this week there are several letters from Gulston, Labat, Howell, and others who were present, reasserting even more strongly the statements formerly made. The Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs have both declined challenges from the Cornell and Yale Universities, the reason for which will probably be correctly ascribed to the Philadelphian occurrences.

The German Gymnastic Society held their annual open competition during the week at their "Turnhalle," St. Pancras Road, King's Cross, London. The entries for the various contests were numerous, and included the names of men from provincial towns as well as members of other societies in the metropolis. The proceedings commenced with the climbing of a 60ft. rope, suspended from the roof of the hall. In this there was a time limit to prevent anyone unduly prolonging the ascent or descent, and so virtually resting himself—the limit being three minutes from the bottom of the rope until ringing the bell fixed at the top, and forty five seconds for the downward journey, and the climber was not allowed to touch the ground between two ascents. Maguire repeated former successes and won the first prize by climbing seven times to the roof—equivalent to an ascent of 420ft ; Buck got three-quarters of the way up in the seventh climb, but could not finish it, and Parr ended at six. In putting the shot (36lb.), the distance accomplished by the right hand was added to that of the left ; and Winthrop, of the London Athletic Club, won first prizes with an aggregate of 40ft. 9in. In vaulting at the horizontal bar, the greatest height (6ft. 6in) was made by Robinson ; but the only true side vault was that of Garney, who lost by an inch. In the majority of the contests the prizes went to Englishmen, but in that for "gymnastics" the Germans had much the best of it. The trials consisted of six exercises on the parallel bar, and a like number on the horizontal bar and on the horse—the "pattern exercise" being in each case set by Mr A. Stempel, the assistant master of the society. Knofe, who was exceedingly neat and workmanlike on all three kinds of apparatus, won the gold medal with a total of 196½ marks ; Klein, a good all-round man, taking the silver medal with 175 ; while Rose, who distinguished himself on both bars but was not quite so good on the horse, secured the bronze medal with a score of 165½. The heavy weight wrestling is a great feature at this meeting, members of the G. G. S. having on four occasions carried off the championship at the amateur wrestling contests at Lillie Bridge ; and as the entries included Winthrop of the L. A. C., who won the championship in 1875, and Blank, of the G. G. S, who won it in 1876, the result was looked forward to with some interest ; but both the present and past champion now suffered defeat, the winner being Egger, of the Birmingham A. C., who, though not nearly so heavy a man as Blank (16st.), has the advantage of him in height and length of grasp. Consequently Egger becomes the holder of the G. G. S. challenge prize, a handsome silver cup which cost 26 guineas.

Football matches are reported in large numbers from all parts of the country ; the ties for the Association Challenge Cup are still proceeding.

The Cambridge University Bicycle Club have held a series of races. The chief events were the ten-miles Race, the five miles race, and the four miles strangers' race. Five started in the Ten Mile race, which soon resolved itself into a match between Collier and Thornton, who ran in close company throughout. Thornton rode a waiting race until the ninth mile, when he passed Collier in the back stretch, and eventually won by about 150 yards. Time, 37 min. 20 sec. Collier's time was 37 min. 38 4-5 sec. In the Five-Mile Race W. Collier, of Jesus, won by a hundred yards. Five came to the post in the Four-Mile Strangers' Race, the result of which was that W. D'A. Crofton, of Oxford, ran right away from the rest, and accomplished the four miles in 13 min. 38 2-5 sec.

The hunting season is exceptionally [illegible] able ; good sport is reported from all sides.

Coursing meetings are being held extensively and speculation is brisk on the Waterloo Cup, the favourite for which is the nomination of Mr. Brocklebank, a well known Liverpool shipowner and merchant.

Extensive arrangements are being made already for the next Cricket season. A meeting was recently held at Kennington Oval of gentlemen representing the ten counties of Surrey, Nottingham, York, Sussex, Kent, Hants, Gloucester, Middlesex, Derby, and Lancashire, at which was arranged the county programme for 1877. All the old matches will be played and, in addition, Kent meets Notts as of old, and Derby plays Yorkshire. A noteable feature of the year will be the contest between Gloucestershire and the rest of England. The following is the list of matches :—

MAY.

7. Colts Match at Lord's.
14. Lord's—All England Eleven v. United South. [North.
17. Prince's—Gentlemen of the South v. Players of the
21. (Whit-Monday) Lord's—North v. South.
21. Brighton—Sussex Colts Match.
21. Sheffield—Yorkshire Colts v. Nottingham Colts.
21. Derby—Derbyshire v. Lancashire.
24. Southampton—Derbyshire v. Hampshire.
28. Lord's—M. C. C. and Ground v. Derbyshire.
31. Prince's—North v. South (Cricketers' Fund Match).
31. Manchester—Lancashire v. Derbyshire.
31. Lord's—Middlesex v. Surrey.

JUNE.

4. Southampton—Hampshire v. Kent.
7. Oval—Surrey v. Gloucestershire.
11. Brighton—Sussex v. Gloucestershire.
11. Lord's—Middlesex v. Yorkshire.
11. Nottingham—Nottingham v. Lancashire.
14. Oval—Surrey v. Cambridge University.
14. Lord's—Middlesex v. Oxford University.
18. Lord's—M. C. C. & Ground v. Cambridge University.
18. Sheffield—Yorkshire v. Surrey.
18. Derby—Derbyshire v. Kent.
21. Manchester—Lancashire v. Kent.
21. Lord's—M. C. C. and Ground v. Oxford University.
21. Oval—North v. South.
25. Lord's—Oxford v. Cambridge.
25. No[illegible]ham—Nottingham v. Yorkshire.
28. Oval—[illegible]entlemen v. Players.

JULY.

2. Lord's—[illegible]tlemen v. Players.
5. Prince's—[illegible]ntlemen v. Players.
5. Manchester—Lancashire v. Notting[illegible]
9. Lord's—Middlesex v. Nottingham[illegible]
9. Brighton—Sussex v. Kent.
9. Sheffield—Yorkshire v. Derby[illegible]
12. Lords—Eton v. Harrow.
12. Nottingham—Nottingha[illegible]
12. Huddersfield—Yorkshi[illegible]
16. Lord's—Gloucestershi[illegible] M. C. C. and Ground[illegible]
16. In Kent—Kent v. [illegible]
19. In Kent—Kent v. [illegible]
19. Oval—Surrey [illegible]
23. In Kent—K[illegible]
23. Derby[illegible]
26. O[illegible]
30. [illegible]
30. [illegible]

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ABOUT LORD LYTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Opinion seems to differ considerably as to the Viceroy's proceedings on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. The Delhi correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that the Europeans in Camp there have acquired a strong distaste for the Viceroy's policy of flattering selflove of the natives, and that in consequence they give a hearty approbation to the sentiments expressed by our Governer in the speech he made at the Viceroy's banquet in his honour. My humble opinion is that the Viceroy, notwithstanding his known predilection for all that is native and his wish to be in their good graces, has on this particular occasion done nothing that can fairly be said to be galling to English sensibilities. What he has done by way of honouting the Native Chiefs must be considered as a necessary adjunct to the splendour of the splendid Assembly, and if his receptions of the Rajas were not as courteous and affable as they have been, the Viceroy would have been justly accused of a want of *bonhomie* and politeness. As to the honours heaped upon the other Hindoo, Parsee, and Mahomedan gentlemen, after all, what are they but empty baubles, having no semblance whatever to real honours and to which only the inflated vanities of our half-cultivated natives give an importance that the titles themselves do not possess inherently ?

On no occasion during the ceremonies of the Assemblage has Lord Lytton forgotten himself so much as to make any positive statements, having a tendency to lead the natives to think that in the Viceroy's eyes they are quite on a par with Englishmen. On the contrary, when addressing the people of India in his Proclamation speech, the Viceroy has given an unmistakeable hint about the natives not being as yet up to the European standard in respect of intelligence and morality. If in spite of all these evidences, the Europeans say that they expected more at the hands of the Viceroy, I must say their expectations went beyond what they had a right to expect.

As to the speech of Sir Philip Wodehouse, it also appears that the Europeans are making much more of the sentiments expressed than what His Excellency himself would consider as their deserts. It is a well-known fact that Sir Philip is a man who is no humbug himself, and is a hater of humbug and fuss in others, and he is quite consistent in saying what he has said about India being governed by Englishmen, &c. At Lord Lytton's banquet, Sir Philip need not have minded his P's and Q's with that extreme punctitiousness, that was so necessary on the part of the Viceroy, who, as the head of the Imperial Assemblage must, have naturally felt anxious not to wound the susceptibilities of the people who had honored his invitation.

Jan. 9. P.

SOCIAL GROANS.—"MATERFAMILIAS" AND HER DAUGHTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your correspondent "Cœlebs'" attack upon my letter, proposing the new matrimonial association, and can only say that I am pained beyond measure by the exceedingly personal vein that runs through the whole letter. It was a favourite saying of my revered great grandmother—(I was but a girl in those days)—"Tell me how he speaks of women, and I will tell you what sort of a man he is." Judged by this criterion, I cannot but think that my aged relative would not have thought much of "Cœlebs." I am sorry to say anything so very unpleasant, but I don't think they would have got on well together. "Cœlebs," indeed, would appear to be one of the apostles of that pernicious doctrine that young men and maidens should be left to their own sweet wills to marry whomsoever or wheresoever they listed without reference to their parents' wishes and to the total disregard of all the conventionalities which it has taken society so long to build up.

In one respect, indeed, I agree with him that the mothers of daughters are to blame, but the standpoint is a very different one from his. By passively, if not actively, encouraging young men whom they suspect of being ineligible to meet their daughters in society and elsewhere they incur a very grave responsibility. Had I my way of it, no daughter of mine should be permitted to ride or dance or rink or play badminton—no, nor be suffered to look at any man, be he gentlemanly or young or goodlooking or amusing unless he had Rs. 1,000 per mensem to begin with and a pension to fall back upon. And it is unspeakably selfish and inconsiderate for many who are mothers themselves on occasions of their being hostesses at dinner parties to arrange that other people's daughters should be taken into dinner by young men, who, whatever their high moral claims, are ineligible and therefore worthless. My little girl, the other day, when told that in the arrangement of the universe nothing was ever created that was useless, innocently enquired the use of rats and mosquitos. Now, I wish myself clearly to be understood. I do not say that young men with from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 per mensem are rats, nor do I observe that they are mosquitos ; I even allow that they are vertebrate animals ; but I do say that with my finite wisdom I cannot perceive their utility in the economy of creation.

And it is precisely this incessant craving of young men always to be singing and drinking, and dancing and riding, with our maidens that the proposed association would be prepared to put down with a high hand. I do sincerely trust that the letter under reply will in no wise operate against this noble scheme—this holy crusade to repel the advances of the graceless and impecunious youths whom nature obviously never intended *should* marry, and to bring to the front men who, in the order of things, were clearly fore-ordained to enter the happy state.

But to some the foregoing may appear to appeal to the sentimental view of the case. Let me now state the question from the logical side and reduce the proposition into the following questions which "Cœlebs" will kindly answer categorically :—

1. If daughters are young and pretty, is it not as easy to marry them to men of means as to marry them to men of no means ?

2. Does it follow because a man has a comfortable [illegible]nce at his banker's, *ipso facto*, that he need be unge[illegible]manlike, ugly or stupid ?

3. [illegible]n there possibly be happiness, be the husband never so nice and loving, if one has not got a menage which includes a bungalow well situated and a handsome carriage wherewithal to drive in the evenings ?

4. And, then, when children come (as come in such cases they invariably do) is it not the case that frocks are required for the girls and boots and knickerbockers for the boys, and whence, pray, are these necessaries to come ?

5. And after all, if starting with a high pecuniary standard for our daughters does not within a year or two succeed, cannot that standard gradually be lowered as the maidens get on in life—in other words, by boding a silk gown if not successful, shall not the sleeve be forthcoming ?

6. In fine, is it not easier to do one's duty to oneself and to one's fellow creatures, to be honest, sincere straightforward and conscientious with an ample income as a basis, than it is when a continual struggle is being carried on with one's butcher and baker and shoemaker ?

7. Granted these premises, am I begging the question in saying that it is the duty of every mother to be circumspect in seeing that her ewe lambs are set in the right path which leadeth to a prosperous marriage and to strain every nerve to keep off the ravening wolves from her borders and the sillerless youth from her habitation ?—Yours, &c.

MATERFAMILIAS.

WHAT DID THE PONIES GAIN ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in this day's *Times of India's* Local columns a paragraph headed "How small ponies are tortured," which I observe finishes with "the prisoners were each fined Rs. 7." I would plead in behalf of the actual sufferers, *i. e.* "the ponies," and say that the fine inflicted [illegible] way benefited them. Moreover, I shoul[illegible], the poor animals will in f[illegible] harder to make up the [illegible]ts. So much for errone-

D. E. W.

[illegible] IN THE

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

ALLAHABAD, 10th Jan.

The Duke of Buckingham does not visit Benares. He passes Allahabad for Madras direct to-day.

PRINCES RETURNING HOME.

The Maharaja Holkar arrives from Delhi to-morrow and stays four days at Allahabad. The Prince of Arcot leaves here to-night returning home.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Bazett Colvin, Secretary, North-West Government, will probably be appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 10th Jan.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the last half year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, carrying forward Rs. 17,000, after providing Rs. 2,10,000 for depreciation in securities and transferring Rs. 30,000 to bad debt account.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, 10th Jan.

Latest telegraphic advices from America state that affairs in New Orleans have reached a crisis; the Democratic Militia, in obedience to orders of the Governor, have seized upon the public offices and installed the Democratic officials in office, their Militia in the meanwhile are blockading the Republican Governor and the members of the Legislature in the State House. There has been no bloodshed. President Grant has ordered the Commander of the Federal Forces to maintain peace without recognising either Governos.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

General A. C. Errington has been appointed Colonel of the 85th Foot and General Arthur Thomas Phillpotts, R. A., Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10th Jan.

The Conference will reassemble on Thursday when the Turks will submit a fresh scheme of Reforms for the consideration of the Powers.

LONDON, 9th Jan., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

7lbs. Shirtings .... 6s. 10½d.

8½lbs. do. .... 8s. 3d.

40s. Mule Twist .... 0/11⅜d.

3 per cent. Consols for account.......... 94⅝.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872.......... 106.

The sum of £25,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Departure—South Tyne.

LINE REPORTS.—10th January.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

Lady Temple has taken Bella Vista, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's bungalow at Mahableshwur, for the season.

The balance of silver in the Calcutta Mint on December 30th was Rs. 93,60,547.

A fact not mentioned by any of the correspondents at the Delhi Assemblage is that on Proclamation Day each British soldier of the force present carried twenty rounds of ball cartridge.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

"Touchstone" is an old favourite with the Indian public. Many of our readers then, says the *Englishman*, will be sorry to hear that news has been telegraphed that he is ill.

At the Railway Conference to be held in Calcutta next month Raja Sir Dinkur Rao will read a paper on the defective character of the accommodation provided for native third-class railway passengers.

In our Delhi letter published yesterday it was stated, by an error of the press, that no Native Prince is now entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The sentence should of course have read, "a salute of more than 21 guns."

Major Moberley, Examiner of Accounts in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, is now engaged on a tour of inspection of all the State Railways. He passed through Callian on Tuesday *en route* to Hyderabad, and will afterwards go to Khundwa and Indore and then to Agra.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Secretaryship to the Legislative Council, shortly to be vacated by Mr. Whitley Stokes, will eventually devolve upon Mr. Philips, of the Calcutta Bar. Mr. Philips, though not much known to fame, stands high in the estimation of more than one member of the Supreme Court Bench.

The world's ingratitude is proverbial and shames all of us. It is refreshing, then, to hear of men like M. Colombier, a merchant of Paris, who died not long ago, and left £1,200 to a lady of Rouen, because, twenty years ago, she refused to marry him—owing to which happy circumstance, says the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

The *South of India Observer*, a paper of several years' standing, published at Ootacamund once a week, has this year become a bi-weekly paper and publishes the latest European telegrams. This change indicates the desire of the Ootacamund people for information with as little delay as possible, which is the characteristic of the age we live in, and also shows that the *Observer* is keeping up therewith.

Major A. LeMesurier, Secretary to the Military Transport Committee, left Delhi on the 6th instant for Agra, where he arrived on the evening of that day, to attend the meetings of a Committee of State Railway officers and military men called together to make experiments in the transport of troops and material of war on the metre gauge lines similar to those made last year with the broad gauge rolling stock.

With regard to the suggestion made by a correspondent yesterday that the Government of India should publish a book of Indian heraldry, we may mention that Mr. Taylor is now engaged in preparing for publication a work giving the shields of arms of the various Chiefs and a full explanation of their symbolism. Such a work ought to be very interesting, as it will in reality form a complete family history of all the princely houses of India, their origin, relations with one another, and position with reference to the Paramount Power.

We understand, writes the *Indian Public Opinion* of January 7 that the French gentleman (Mr. Ermeus), whose services were recently secured for the Maharaja of Cashmere (with the intention of introducing the grapes of France, and making wine therefrom) passed through Lahore a few days since on his way to Bombay, there to take charge of about 2½ lacs of vines, shortly to arrive. This, indeed, looks like business, adds our contemporary, and we heartily wish His Highness every success in this his spirited undertaking.

The following special telegram to the *Pioneer* describes the laying of the foundation-stone of the College at Aligarh by the Viceroy :—

Aligarh, 8th January.

The Viceroy arrived here at nine o'clock, and shortly after noon laid the foundation-stone of the College. In reply to address by Syud Mahmoud, His Excellency said he had no doubt the ceremony constituted an epoch in the social progress of India under British rule which was no less creditable to the past than pregnant with promise for the future. The well-known vigour of Mahomedan character insured the success of their exertions, if they were fairly and firmly devoted to the attainment of the object in view. He promised them they should receive the assistance which from time to time it might be in the power of Government to give to voluntary institutions on behalf of education. He promised this more willingly, because the whole tone of the address assured him that such promise, instead of inducing them to relax their efforts, would serve to encourage their progress and extension. He was sure they would be the last to admit that anything in the creed of Islam was incompatible with the highest form of intellectual culture. The greatest conquests of the Mahomedan race had all been achieved in Science, Literature, and Art. He pointed to Moorish achievements in the Iberian peninsula when Europe was still sunk in darkness, and said that the modern culture of the West was now in a position to repay the great debt owed by it to the wisdom of the East. It was to the activity of western ideas and application of western science that we must now look for the social and political progress of the Indian Empire. He had a special reason for welcoming the foundation of that College, for there was no object which the Government of India had more closely at heart than that the plain principles of its rule should be thoroughly intelligible to all its subjects from the highest to the humblest. He could not anticipate the complete attainment of this object until the great precepts of English polity should have been translated, not only into vernacular forms of language, but also into vernacular forms of thought. For such an undertaking, a body of cultivated natives was more fitted than twice their number of English officials, or twenty times their number of English scholars. Those who succeeded in such an undertaking would render services to Government and their countrymen which could not be too highly appreciated. The Viceroy left for Agra at three.

BOMBAY.

High Court.—The High Court re-opens to-day after the Christmas vacation.

Strangers' Friend Society.—The Superintendent of the Strangers' Friend Society begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 41-10 from J. L. Lushington, Esq., in aid of the funds of the above Society.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,517. Of these 758 were new admissions, consisting of 291 Hindoos, 377 Mussulmans, 81 Parsees, 8 Christians, and one of other caste, the average daily attendance being 81·19.

The Sailors' Home.—H. E. the Governor of Bombay has intimated to the Honorary Secretary, of the Sailors' Home, that he has much pleasure in acceding to the request of the Committee that His Excellency would become one of the patrons of the institution in conjunction with H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald.

Lodge St. John.—We learn from Secunderabad that Major A. H. E. Campbell, commanding the Resident's Escort, was, on St. John's day, installed Worshipful Master of Lodge St. John, No. 434, for the ensuing year. The officers appointed were W. Bro. Hill I.P.M., Bro. Wingfield S. W., Bro. Barnard J. W., Bro. Neary, Secretary, and Bro. Myers, Treasurer. After the closing of the Lodge the brethren, with a number of visitors, sat down to a sumptuous banquet.

A New Weekly Paper.—We received yesterday the first number of a new Bombay weekly paper called *The Lantern*. The intention of the proprietor is to publish the paper every Sunday morning, on which day it will appear in future. In the opening article the editor says :—"With two ably conducted journals to absorb the cash and admiration of the public, and a promising weekly already in the field, it may well be thought that but few straws can remain upon it for us to glean." But he thinks that "the advocacy of sentiments somewhat advanced for India will not be thought either unwelcome or uncalled for."

Drowned in the Sea.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Marine Lines railway station on view of the body of Dhurmajee Gunnoo. Deceased was a mendicant. It appears hewas in the habit of going into the sea to fish, and while so doing it was probable that he got acc[illegible]d, as his body was seen floating in the s[illegible] face downwards, near the Marine Lines s[illegible]. When the body was recovered life was extinct ; there were no external marks of violence on it. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

The Bar at the Sailors' Home.—A correspondent, "A Chief Officer," writes :—"In reply to a letter which appeared in your yesterday's issue on the above subject, I beg to state that I have been a boarder at the Sailors' Home on different occasions, and have seen a few of the transactions occurring at the bar, and I can truthfully say that I never saw a man that was drunk, or in any way disorderly, served with drink at the bar. On the other hand, I have seen men insisting upon being served with drink when they were not sober, but the barman was not allowed to serve them. In a great many instances men deliberately run themselves into this trouble of which your correspondent speaks. I myself am one who approves of the Sailors' Home, and the manner in which it is conducted. I have been in several Sailors' Homes in England and abroad but never experienced more comfort and kindness than in the Bombay Sailors' Home. No inducement has ever been held out to me to drink at the bar."

A Dying Declaration.—The following is the dying declaration of Succaram Hunmunta taken yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police, in the presence and hearing of Mowjee Muckun, who was taken into custody by the police as the driver of the vehicle which had run over Succaram Hunmunta and seriously injured him. Succaram Hunmunta, on his solemn affirmation, deposed—I am a labourer and live at Coliwada, Mandvie. I go to work at the quarry of one Nagoo Oolowla at Mazagon. Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, I left my work to return home, and while going along the Mazagon Powder Works Road, I was knocked down by a horse, which was driven in an open carriage. I am not able to identify the person who drove the carriage. I cannot say whether the man now before me was the person who drove the carriage. The carriage came from behind me. I fell down on my face and one of the front and one of the hind wheels of the carriage passed over my body across the back. I was going along the road on my left hand side. I did not hear the cries of "poice," "poice." I did not hear the noise of the carriage coming behind me. I am a little hard of hearing. The carriage was driven fast. It past over my body. The driver did not stop the carriage after I was run over. I do not know at what distance it was stopped from the place I fell down. Afterwards I saw this sepoy now shown to me (police constable No. 863 E). As there was no buggy at hand, I was brought to this Hospital on the back of this man (points to Gungaram Ramjee who is brought before him). I feel that I am much injured by the wheels passing over my body. God knows whether I shall live or die. Prisoner declined to cross-examine the above deponent.

The Bishop in Kurrachee.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mylne, arrived on Thursday afternoon last from Bombay. His Lordship was met on board the steamer, on its anchoring, by the Joint Chaplains of Kurrachee, the Revd. J. Sheldon and the Revd. W. Hogarth. Dr. Mylne will preach in Holy Trinity Church to-morrow both in the morning and evening.—*Sindian*, Jan. 6.

Sir Richard Temple en route to Madras.—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I., passed through Poona on Tuesday night by the down mail train. He was met at the Poona station by Mr. E. P. Robertson, C. S., Revenue Commissioner, who accompanied him to Sholapore. Mr. G. Norman, C. S., Collector of Poona, was on the platform. Sir Richard Temple appeared to be in good health and spirits, and very anxious to gain information regarding the Famine, and a knowledge of the districts here. During the short time which elapsed between the arrival and departure of the train, he made every inquiry he could of Mr. Norman and the Revenue Commissioner. We have no doubt that Madras will greatly benefit by the assistance which Sir Richard Temple is so capable of affording in the way of counsel and energetic action.—*Deccan Herald*.

Rao Bahadoor Professor Keru Luximon.—Professor Keru Luximon, Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College, and for a time acting Principal, has had the honorary title of Rao Bahadoor conferred upon him. Professor Keru Luximon has been connected with the Government College in the Deccan between twenty and thirty years, first as Assistant Professor, and afterwards as Professor of Mathematics. He is a first rate mathematician, and he is also a very accurate astronomer. His claims on any honour which Government has to bestow are very high indeed : but he is modest and retiring from notice, and so is very apt to be forgotten in an age when every one is treading down another in the race for power and honour. We are glad to find that the claims of Professor Keru Luximon have not been altogether overlooked, and congratulate him most heartily on his new title.—*Id.*

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—10th January.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Ewart Latham and Co. vs. Mooljee Nursey.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs, there was no appearance for the defendant. His Honour, on the claim being proved, entered an *ex parte* decree for the plaintiffs.

Soon after the decree was pronounced, Mr. Chalk entered the Court and said he had just been instructed to defend, but had met Mr. Lang, who had informed him of the disposal of the case. He said his clients had been under a misapprehension which had led to their neglecting to instruct him until a few minutes ago. He must of course apply upon affidavit to have the case restored to the board; but he deemed it desirable to mention the matter at once. He thought himself that the case resembled those part heard suits in which the question was raised, whether there had been a famine in Khandeish ; and that this case might be taken after them.

His Honour remarked that the case differed inasmuch as the word "Khandeish" was omitted from the contract in this suit.

Mr. Chalk said no doubt that made the case more difficult, but he should contend that the parties had fully contracted for Khandeish seed, and the contract should be read as if that word was in it. He would set forth the circumstances in an affidavit.

The cases in which the question of famine or no famine in Khandeish is raised will come on again before His Honour next Saturday. Great interest is taken in them as many lacs of rupees are involved, and nearly all the grain dealing firms of Bombay are concerned. Mr. Lang and Mr. Purcell are the counsel engaged.

A CASE OF STABBING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a European seaman, named August Anderson, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with committing an assault with a knife against the person of Mr. D. D. Gibb, the chief officer of the British ship County of Peebles, on the high seas, on the 23rd December last.

His Worship, after taking the evidence of Mr. Gibb, the chief officer, who is the prosecutor in the case, and also that of the commander, Mr. W. Fordyce, of the County of Peebles, and that of Thomas C. Dancer, an apprentice of that vessel, who witnessed the struggle that ensued between the prosecutor and the prisoner, when the alleged assault was committed on the night in question, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 17th instant.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the night in question, about 9-30 o'clock, the ship being in latitude 1° south and 85° east longitude, it was the watch of the chief officer, Mr. Gibb, on deck, at which time he (Mr. Gibb) was going his rounds on the deck to see if all the running gear were coiled clear, in so doing he observed a light in the forecastle. On approaching the forecastle door, he found two men of the starboard watch which was below, and one man (the prisoner) of the watch on deck playing at cards. The chief officer, immediately ordered the light to be put out, and the prisoner (Anderson) to come on deck, and, as a punishment, ordered him to relieve the look-out man in the forecastle until 12 o'clock. Anderson, it appears, became insolent and was checking the chief officer, and in the meanwhile threatening to knock the officer's brains out if he attempted to come up the topgallant forecastle. The chief officer went up the ladder of the forecastle in defiance of the threat when the prisoner (Anderson) aimed a blow with a handspike, which the officer warded off and closed in with the prisoner and a struggle ensued, of which the officer appeared to get the better of the prisoner and got him down on to the deck and kept him down until he said that he (prisoner) will never again attempt to strike him (the officer) with an handspike, and then allowed prisoner to get on his feet again. While the chief officer was retreating aft, he appears to have felt quite exhausted and weak from the quantity of blood that was flowing from several wounds which he then found to have been inflicted on him during the struggle with the prisoner, at which time he met the captain coming forward towards the forecastle. He then related to the captain what had happened. The captain at once took the chief officer to the saloon and examined him and found that he was cut and stabbed in seven different places—about the left shoulder, wrist, arm and hand, and also at the back of the neck. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted with a sheath knife. The wounds of the chief officer were first attended to after which the captain armed himself and went on deck and summoned all hands to the quarter deck. The men came up to the call, and the prisoner (Anderson) was put in irons and kept so for 24 hours, after which the irons were removed from him and he was kept confined in one of the cabins of the ship until the arrival of the ship in this harbour on the evening of the 8th instant, when he was handed over to the police authorities here.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND FAMILIES OF THE CREW OF THE LATE S. S. AMBASSADOR.

The undermentioned sums have been paid into the National Bank on behalf of the widows and families of twenty-three of the crew of the late s.s. Ambassador that were drowned on Christmas morn, and the survivors thereof. Captain Dixon, Mr. Lidbetter and Lieutenant Brebner are members of the Committee for the apportionment of the funds in conjunction with Captain Searle.

The Committee solicit further subscriptions.

	Contributions. For Survivors.	Contributions. For Widows & Families.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subscriptions from H. M. S. Thetis through Captain Ward, R.N.	...	100
Do. through T Lidbetter, Esq.	50	60
Do. do Captain Clark........	17	120
Do. do. Lieutenant Brebner.	25	60
Do. from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.	...	100
W. G. Hall, Esq.	25	25
L. L. Hall, Esq.	...	15
G. F. Remington, Esq.	...	20
A. Carnell, Esq.	...	20
F. Ward, Esq.	...	14
J. Stitch, Esq.	...	10
E. M. Walton, Esq.	...	3
A. B. C.	...	5
Messrs. Cursetjee & Eduljee	5	10
W. L. Searle, Esq.	20	50
Captain George F. Henry	10	10
,, Eastead	...	5
,, W Barratt	...	5
,, A. Symons	...	5
,, W Newell	...	5
,, J. Ormun	...	5
S. S. Avoca.		
J. S. W. Roche	...	2
——		2
....	...	5
S. S. Travancore.		
R. Low	...	2
W. D. Home	2	5
W. Screach	...	1
J. Atkinson	1	4
B. Chave	...	2
W Green	...	1
G. Leach	...	1
H. Smith	...	2
S. Ashley	...	2
G. Pearce	...	2
P. Frederick	...	1
J. Monay	...	1
Jossa	...	1
Pauline Coquillo	...	1
W. P. Walker	...	1
Mrs. Stokes	...	2
S. S. Zambesi.		
W. F. Hatherly	...	3
R. C. Cumberland	2	2
A. S. Marshall	...	4
John H. Komgpung	...	2
R. Molison	...	1
L. Reeve	...	2
Henri Pivarol	...	2
W. Norman	...	2
George Peebles	...	2
William Chivers	...	1
Alex. Hawkins	...	2
G. Carley	...	2
C. Johnson	...	1
R. S. Sitch	...	2
Giver	...	1
G. Treen	...	1
Jno. W.	...	3
	157	718

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·961
Temperature of the Air..........	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	69·8
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	69·1
General Direction of wind ......N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, WSW, W, WSW, SW, E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	186

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Land, Export Chicory Mills Bruges, Belgium.

LOSS OF THE S. S. AMBASSADOR.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Pursuant to the Government Resolution, Marine Department, No 8, dated the 3rd instant, appointing C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Commander A. Symons, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Zambesi, and Commander A. Carnell, of the ship Lady Cairns, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision between the American ship G. F. Manson and the British steamship Ambassador on the morning of the 25th December last off Cape Ramas, resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel and the loss of several lives, the Court assembled on the days mentioned in the record of proceedings for the purpose stated. We find that the British steamship Ambassador was iron built. She was 1,258 tons register and was commanded by Mr. Richard Robert Williamson who holds a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade, granted to him, as he states, in 1863, but the certificate having been lost with the ship, he is unable to give the date of it. The vessel left Calcutta on the 15th December last with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The crew then consisted (besides the commander) of three officers, four engineers, fifteen able seamen, twelve firemen, one boatswain, one carpenter, three stewards, two cooks and a boy (a stowaway), making altogether forty-three souls on board. The vessel when she left Calcutta was drawing 21 feet 8 inches aft and 20 feet forward. She was well manned and had ample boat space with masthead and side lights. The lights are said to have been of the best kind, and the best description of parafune oil is stated to have been used for the lights. She had a bridge wheel and an upper bridge for the officer in charge of the watch, to which a telegraph was fitted for communication with the engine-room, and the vessel appears to have been well and efficiently equipped in all respects. All went well with the vessel until about half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th December last, when she was about 25 or 30 miles off Cape Ramas in latitude about 15° North and longitude 73° 30' East. Captain Williamson left the deck and went below at half-past 10 o'clock on the previous night. The weather was then fine and the ship was steering north 29 west true course, and her speed was about 9½ knots. The third officer was in charge of the deck. Orders were given to him by Captain Williamson to see that a good course was steered and a good look out kept, and also to see that the masthead and side lights were kept burning brightly. These orders were to be communicated by the third officer, Mr. Thomas Johnson, to the other officers when the watch was relieved. Captain Williamson also directed the officers to call him immediately if there was any change in the weather or if anything was seen of which the officers were doubtful. The third officer's watch lasted till 12 o'clock when he was relieved by the second officer, Henry Bryan, whose watch continued till 4 o'clock. He was relieved by the chief officer, Mr. William Carter. Nothing of any importance occurred during the time the 3rd and 2nd officers were on watch. The order given by the captain appears to have been duly communicated to each other by the officers of the watch. The chief mate, Mr. Carter, states that when he took charge of the deck on the morning of the 25th December that he went on to the upper bridge and examined the lights which were burning brightly; that he walked the bridge from side to side for about 40 or 45 minutes when he saw a vessel's green light bearing about a quarter of a point on the steamer's starboard bow. He judged the light to be a mile and a half off. He saw the light with his eyes first. He then took up the binocular and made the light out to be a ship's green light. He says :—"I could see there was a vessel, and I knew she must be standing to the southward and eastward. This was about a quarter of an hour after one bell had struck. I told the man at the wheel to starboard his helm. That was done and the ship went off about a point. I watched the green light, and in about two minutes I told the man at the wheel to starboard the helm a little. The ship answered her helm. She went off about half a point. I sang out starboard again, when the other ship's red light just opened to me up to the third time. I sang out to starboard the helm. The ship had gone off altogether about a point and half. I then sang out starboard, and I then saw the green light (the George F. Manson light) disappear and her red light only was visible. It appeared to be one-fourth of a mile off. I could then see the ship. I had seen the ship about three minutes when I saw the red light. She was standing straight across our bow. Our vessel was then paying off pretty quick to starboard and for about half a minute the green light of the other ship was entirely invisible. I mean our ship was paying off to port. I then saw the vessel's green light appear again. I called to the man at the wheel as soon as I saw the light to hard a starboard." He thinks the George Manson was about a cable's length from the steamer when he saw the green light. The steamer he states payed off at once about a point and half and he was then still watching the lights from the starboard side of the upper bridge. Mr. Carter thinks that in something less than half a minute the other vessel struck the steamer at the captain's room on the starboard side. He could not tell how the steamer's head was at this time as he was at the extreme end of the bridge. The ship G. F. Manson appears to have struck the steamer's stern as the shock when the vessels came into collision was very severe. No order was given by the chief officer to the engine-room. At the time of the collision the engines were stopped by the second engineer, James Torrie, who states that the shock was the first notice he had of the collision and that he then stopped the engines. Immediately after the collision Mr. Carter states that he went aft to look at the damage done to the steamer. He found the main deck near the captain's cabin was afloat. She then returned to the bridge. Before doing this he had given orders to get out the boats because he thought from the severe shock received by the steamer she could not survive the blow. Efforts were immediately made to clear away the boats. A small block boat on the port side was got into the water by some of the crew while the chief officer was attending to the lowering of the starboard boat which was lowered in about five minutes. The chief engineer and seven men got into her. After this boat was lowered, Mr. Carter sent the men to clear the port forward boat on the bridge, and while efforts were being made to clear this boat the steamer went down sternforemost. She was taken down with her ; when he came up again the forecastle head of the steamer was right above him. She was taken down again as the steamer's bow sank. On coming up out of the water the second time he could see the ship George F. Manson which appeared to him to be about half a mile off. He did not then see anything of the steamer's boat and was very exhausted. Soon after he came to the surface of the water a second time he was picked up by the American ship's boat which he saw when it was about 40 feet from him, and while he was clinging to a piece of spar belonging to the steamer's black boat. The second engineer and nine other men belonging to the steamer were in the George Manson's boat when the chief mate, Mr. Carter, was picked up by that boat. This boat cruized round amongst the wreck, after picking up the chief mate, to see whether any other men belonging to the steamer were in the water. After carefully searching among the wreck till daylight, the George Manson's boat, not finding any more men and hearing no further cries, returned to the ship with those who had been saved. From the evidence of Captain Williamson, who commanded the Ambassador, it appears that the fact of a light having been seen from the steamer was not reported to him by the chief mate or by any one. Captain Williamson awoke and got up about 13 minutes to 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th December last. He states :—"I got up and went to the water closet which was forward of the cabin [illegible]hile there, and before he had time to get on deck, [illegible]n occurred, and this was the first notice he had [illegible]nger to the ship. He first thought the ship wa[illegible]n a reef. He rushed on deck, but first went into the s[illegible]nd saw a ship had cut clear through his cabin and into [illegible]pantry, and that his vessel was filling with water. He [illegible]en went on to the bridge and saw the first officer amongst the men clearing away the boats. He ordered the boats to be got out as soon as possible as the ship was sinking fast. These orders were carried out at once. There were two small boats on the poop and two life boats on the chocks on the after-end of the bridge, and there were two large cutters lashed on to the forepart of the bridge, or one on each side, and also a small boat on the main deck before the bridge on the port side. The small boat before the bridge was got out first and the starboard cutter was got out about the same time. It took about six minutes to get these two boats out. The chief engineer and seven men got into the small black boat by the captain's orders. A number of men, seven or eight got into the cutter. Whilst this was going on some of the men, with the chief officer, were working at the port No. 2 cutter, and the rest are thought to have been looking after their things. Captain Williamson ordered the men in the starboard cutter to shove off and stand by as the ship was going down, and he himself let go the pointer of the boat and sang out to the men to shove off, but to the best of his belief the boat did not shove off and she was probably capsized when the steamer sank. Captain Williamson says :—"This is all I recollect as the ship then went down stern foremost and I was taken down with her. I got amongst the gear. I soon got clear and swam to the surface. I found an oar and held on to it. When I recovered myself I saw the small black boat. I was very much exhausted. I called out to the men in the boat. I was first picked up by this boat and then a fireman who was close to me on a piece of wreck was picked up. All the steamer's boats except the small black boat, were lost." We now come to the statement made before us by the second officer, Mr. Edward H. F. Smith, of the American ship G. F. Manson, with reference to what was seen and done on board that vessel on the morning of the 25th December last, when the steamer's light was observed and reported by the look-out, named Thompson. Mr. Smith states :—"On the light being reported I went directly forward on to the forecastle. I saw a very dim faint light. It bore about two points on our port or weather bow. I could not make out its distance then. The light was very indistinct and was quite low. The course we were then making was south south-east. We had been making that course since 4 o'clock. The ship's yard were braced sharp up and she was going near the wind on the port tack. The course given me when I went on watch at 4 o'clock was south-east half-east if the ship would lay it. I could not make out the colour of the light when I first saw it." He afterwards looked at the light through the telescope and made it out to be a red light. He judged the vessel to be a steamer and to be a mile and half or two miles off. He states that he saw no masthead light on board the steamer, nor any green light, but that he saw a small dim light very near the red light. He immediately went down and reported this light to Captain Humphrey of his ship. Mr. Smith then returned to the deck and went forward again and saw the same light and bearing the same. The light was then plainer and a little nearer, and without the aid of a glass he could make it out to be a red light. No other light was, he says, then visible. On seeing this he did not think it necessary to do anything except to see that the G. F. Manson's side lights were bright. Those lights, he says, were burning well and bright and were their proper colour and were in their right position. He was not even half a minute forward after reporting the matter to the captain. When he went to the quarter deck to watch the steamer's light from aft, he looked through the glass again and saw the steamer coming on the port side of the George Manson. The steamer appeared to be keeping her course and Mr. Smith continued to watch her through the glass. After watching her for about a minute he thought he saw a little change in her head. When he first saw the Ambassador, he thought she was steering north north-west, and clear of the George Manson. He saw the steamer's head keeping away, coming towards her a very little. The look-out then shouted something but he did not understand what was said. Mr. Smith ran forward and went on to the forecastle, and he saw the steamer clearly as he was going up the ladder on the forecastle. She was then quite near, or about a quarter of a mile off, on the port bow. He saw the steamer's green light as he was going up the ladder, and think he noticed some lights about the bridge but there was no masthead light. When he was on the ladder going on to the forecastle of the George Manson, Mr. Smith shouted to the man at the helm of his ship to put the wheel hard down. This he states was done, and the ship luffed. He remained on the forecastle watching the steamer which was very close at this time. Just as the bridge of the steamer was passing the bows of the George Manson, Mr. Smith heard some one cry out from the steamer "luff," which he understood to be an order to his ship whose helm was already down, and the ship luffing. He did not then notice the sails of the George Manson, but after the collision he saw that the sails of that vessel were all aback. About ten seconds after hearing the word "luff" from the steamer, Mr. Smith states, we struck the steamer on her starboard side abaft the main rigging about fifty feet from her stern. He was knocked down by the shock, and on recovering himself in a second or so, he noticed the steamer under the bow of the George Manson with her quarter-deck nearly under water. He thinks the vessels were in collision rather less than half a minute, and he did not notice the steamer after he saw she was clear. She kept her headway, and the George Manson, having lost her headway and her sails being aback, went clear. Mr. Smith then ran aft expecting to meet the captain, Mr. Humphrey, and to get the boats clear, but the captain was forward before Mr. Smith saw him. Mr. Smith first ordered the watch to be called and he then set another man to the wheel, as the man at the wheel had been thrown from it by the collision. Orders were given to clear away the port boat which was lowered within five minutes from the time of the collision. Mr. Smith met Captain Humphrey while he was at the boat, and the first order he heard Captain Humphrey give was "shove off." The boat was immediately shoved off and pulled round the bows of the ship to where cries were thought to be heard. They succeeded in picking up one man out of the water in about eight minutes. Other men were quite near, but the boat had to pull about amongst the wreck in order to get at the men. This boat picked up eleven men and boys including the chief officer of the Ambassador. Nothing was seen of the steamer by Mr. Smith after he left his ship in the boat, nor after she cleared the G. F. Manson. The boat was pulled back to that ship after diligent search and all were saved that could be found. After the boat got back to the G. F. Manson, and the eleven persons who had been saved were put on board the ship, the boat went off again by Captain Humphrey's orders and further search was made for the missing men belonging to the steamer, but unfortunately they were not seen nor rescued. All the evidence that could be obtained with regard to this sad disaster has been produced before us. It would have been satisfactory if more evidence could have been produced from among the Ambassador's crew, but this was impossible owing to so many of her crew having been lost with that vessel. The evidence given before us by the witnesses for the Ambassador with regard to that vessel's lights does not agree with that given by the witnesses examined before us from the George F. Manson. We do not, however, consider it necessary to notice at any greater length the statements with regard to the steamer's lights. From the time the sailing ship's light was seen by the steamer, we think there was ample time to manœuvre the latter vessel so as to go clear of the sailing ship. If the chief mate, Mr Carter, had acted with promptitude and discretion, and showed good judgment with regard to the steering or movements of the steamer when he saw a vessel standing to the south and east, though he may have had doubts as to how she was exactly standing. At the time of sighting the vessel's green light only a quarter of a point on his starboard bow, the Court are of opinion that two courses were open to Mr. Carter. He could have settled in his own mind that with the wind off the land at east north-east to east a sailing ship must be lying close to the wind on the port tack, and by at once porting his helm hard over with the other vessel as he estimated one and half miles from him, he would almost immediately have opened her red light. She would thus have gone right to windward of her and have passed the ship showing red light to red light. He did not adopt the course above pointed out, but decided to give the other vessel a berth and to pass her under the steamer's starboard helm. We do not lose sight of the fact that a steamer going fast through the water by the power of her engines never feels the true wind, and Mr. Carter had reason to think that the approaching vessel might be heading more to the eastward than would make the vessels strictly meeting nearly end on. The rule of the road at sea states that with green light to green light a vessel desirous of going, the other vessel approaching her, a wider berth is to starboard her own helm and so draw away from the other vessel. We therefore think that with green to green even only a quarter of a point Mr Carter was justified in starboarding his helm to a vessel approaching him We believe he was right in not porting his helm. But looking to what occurred from the time he decided to starboard the steamer's helm, we consider that when he saw a ship approaching showing a green light only a quarter of a point in the steamer's starboard bow and only one and half miles from her while the steamer's speed was 9 knots an hour and the sailing ship going at least four knots an hour, he ought at once to have given the steamer the full power of the starboard helm; and, if considered necessary, the steamer's engines should have been eased at the same time. Mr. Carter did not adopt either of the courses above indicated. The steamer's helm was put starboard a little, then starboard a little more, then starboard, again and after three orders were given there was a final order given by him to put the helm hard a starboard. Mr. Carter states in his evidence that if he had put the steamer's helm hard over in the first instance, the vessels would have gone clear of each other, and we believe it would have been so, and this serious disaster attended with loss of life and the entire loss of the steamer would not have occurred. Under the circumstances we consider Mr. Carter should have struck a notice to the engineer on watch to stand by his engine, to reduce speed or to turn astern, if necessary, with a ship so close. We think that the George F. Manson must have been nearer than one and a half miles to the steamer when she was first seen by the Ambassador, and we cannot regard as satisfactory the evidence as to a vigilant look-out having been kept on board the steamer. With a steamer going at pull speed at nine and a half knots an hour a careful and vigilant look-out certainly should have been seen to and have been kept. Mr. Carter holds a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade, which he states is numbered 26,133, and was granted to him at Liverpool in February 1869. The certificate was lost with the ship. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of this case of collision between the British steamship Ambassador and the American ship George F. Manson, we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Carter committed a very serious error of judgment while he was in charge of the steamship Ambassador on the morning of the 25th December last, and that the results of the error of judgment so committed by him have been the loss of that vessel and twenty-three lives. We do not think that an error of judgment which has been attended with such sad consequence should be passed over with mere censure, and we decide, though very reluctantly considering that he has no doubt already been a sufferer by, the loss of the vessel, to suspend his certificate of competency for a period of 12 months With regard to Captain Williamson, of the Ambassador, we do not think that his conduct should be in any way animadverted upon by us. He was not called according to orders given by him to his officers when the ship's light was seen, and when the collision occurred it was impossible for him to do more than he did to save the ship or life. We regret that the steamer's boats were not more ready at hand, and we think one or two boats should always be carried on the ship's devits swung out of board, and that all boats should have two wooden plugs and two sound corks made fast by laranids of marline close to the plug-hole so that there would be no difficulty in finding them on the darkest night. The American ship George F Manson left Bombay in ballast on the 23rd December for Diamond Island, and all went well during the voyage with that vessel until this collision. After the collision Captain Humphrey states he went forward to look at the damage his vessel had received, and that he was surprised to find that the vessel had been so seriously injured about the stem and bows soon after the collision. The George F. Manson began to make a deal of water—it is said three inches or more an hour—but by trimming the ship and lightning her about the head she managed to return to Bombay in safety on the 28th of last month with the captain of the Ambassador and the others who were saved from that vessel. Immediately this catastrophe occurred Captain Humphrey acted with great promptitude in getting the boats of his ship lowered and manned, and sent in search of the crew of the Ambassador, and we consider that his conduct on this occasion is deserving of commendation, and that the efforts made by him and by his orders to save life reflect great credit on himself and on his men by whom his orders were so promptly carried out. It is gratifying to find that the efforts so made resulted in the saving of eleven lives. The second engineer, Mr. Torrie, showed great presence of mind when this collision occurred. He stopped the engines immediately he felt the shock and ordered the firemen on duty to open the tube doors, but they rushed on deck and did not return. He then went on deck himself, and seeing the damage, he immediately ran down to the engine-room and opened the safety valves and then came on deck again and helped to cut away the starboard cutter. We consider his conduct on this occasion reflects [illegible]dit on him. The conduct of Mr. Smith, the [illegible]er of the George F. Manson, who was in cha[illegible] the boat sent to search for the missing crew of the Ambassador, is, we consider, deserving of commendation, and we believe that search for the men who were lost was not given up till there was no hope of saving them. It is doubtful whether some of the men whose watch it was below when the collision occurred got on deck after the collision, and it is probable many of them went down with the steamer and they may not have come to the surface of the water again. Captain Williamson states that he had on board the Admiralty charts of all the coasts from England to China. He got them new about 4 years ago. He has added a few now and then since. These charts, he says, were lost with the ship and he is unable to give particulars. He had "Finlay's Directory" and "Finlay's Indian Ocean." He had all the requisite books for the coast. He cannot say what they were. They were lost with the ship.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF PATTIALA.

(*Special Telegram to the Englishman.*)

Pattiala, January 7.

The Installation ceremony yesterday was imposing and interesting. The Viceroy and suite arrived at Rajpura from Delhi in the morning, and breakfasted, and drove to Pattiala, were they were met by the Maharaja and his Excellency Sardar Deva Sing, 3 miles distance from the city. The Viceroy took the Maharaja and Sardar Deva Sing in his carriage. Lady Lytton followed in another ; then Sir Henry Davies, with the Maharaja's brother ; then the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha, and Faridhkat, with Messrs. Thornton, Griffin, and Burne, and the respective suites of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor. The party breakfasted in a magnificent camp, specially constructed. The Great Eastern Hotel Company's arrangements for catering were excellent. Afterwards, the Viceroy proceeded to the palace, where, after the Hindu ceremony was completed, he installed the young Maharaja on the *gaddi*, adorning him with jewels sent by the Queen. The Regent, Sardar Deva Sing, in a brief speech, testified, on behalf of the State, the appreciation of the various kind acts of the British Government from time to time in Pattiala commencing in the earliest days, and mentioning that this was the first and only instance where a Viceroy had installed a Native chief. For this honour, not only the people of Pattiala, but all surrounding chiefs, are grateful. He concluded with assurances of good feeling on behalf of the State, and praying for the continuance of the same good feeling as had hitherto been maintained towards it by the Queen.

The Viceroy then lifted the young Maharaja from the *gaddi* on to the ground, and standing by him, and holding his hand, made an eloquent speech, full of expressions of appreciation of all the past services of the Pattiala kings, especially their signal services during the mutiny, and hoping that the young chief would imitate the example of his ancestors. He remarked on the wealth and other unmistakeable evidences of past good Government apparent everywhere around in the contented faces of the people, the good appearance of the troops, and the crowded throngs in the streets of the city of Pattiala. Addressing the Raja of Jhind and Nabba, the Viceroy testified his pleasure at again meeting them there, especially in the territory of the great house from which they are descended, and exhorted them to strive to help in sustaining the good name of Pattiala by their advice and counsel. Addressing the President and Members of the Regency Council, the Viceroy commended to them their youthful charge, impressing upon them the necessity of discharging their onerous duties by loyally and devotedly exercising the large powers confided to them by the British Government. He promised cordial support, if their administration was approved by the contentment of the people, by the prosperity of the State, by the judicious training and elevation of their young charge for the important duties he would hereafter have to perform. A handsome sword and photograph from the Queen were then presented to the Maharaja by the Viceroy, and commemoration medals with ribbons were placed by Lord Lytton first on the President, then on two Members of the Council, an extra one being given to the Prime Minister for his past services. After lunch, accompanied by Sardar Deva Sing, the Viceregal party left for Rajpura, where they took leave, and proceeded by train to Umbala. The city and camp were splendidly illuminated last night. The grand durbar hall, containing 4,000 light chandeliers, was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor and the guests. The State jewels were exposed to inspection. The fireworks were good.

THE DELHI SURVIVORS' DINNER.

Amongst the gatherings of the past week at Delhi not the least interesting was that of the surviving members of the Delhi Field Force who dined together on the evening of the 4th in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. A banquet was provided which contrasted with the meagre fare of the old force as widely as did its gay surroundings with the gloom of '57. We subjoin a list of the officers who were present. The scene was appropriately cheered by the band of the gallant 60th Rifles, a corps which is for ever identified with the defence of the Ridge. Major General Sir Henry Norman presided, the vice chairs being ably filled by Major General Sir James Brind and Mr. Saunders, C.S.

After the usual loyal toasts, which included the Viceroy and Lady Lytton, and H. E the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir J. Brind feelingly gave the health of the survivors of the Delhi Field Force. He dwelt on the single-minded service which was rendered by all its members, from the general to the drummer boy, without hope of other reward than the approval of their country, every consideration having been made subservient to a stern and unflinching sense of duty. He warmly reprobated the sensational statements which Sir John Kaye had been led into making in his last volume of the history of the Sepoy War, as alike injurious and unfounded, unjust to himself and to those comrades by whom he was surrounded. He appealed to those present to say whether he had ever deserved the imputation of ungenerous conduct.

Sir H. Norman in responding to the toast gave a very concise and able sketch of the operations before Delhi, with especial reference to those representative members of the force who were present.

Sir H. Daly, in a short and soldier-like speech, proposed the health of the last-named gallant officer dwelling on the earnest and useful services which he had performed in this country for a long series of years,—services as thorough as they had been unassumingly rendered,—and regretfully referring to the prospect of his early retirement through which his talents would be lost to the service.

Surgeon-General Ker Innes, in alluding with much pathos to those of their comrades who had fallen before Delhi, said that the very ground on which they stood was not only hallowed by ever-enduring memories but was doubly sacred as that on which their blood had so freely flowed, and where so many had found their last restingplace. It was impossible not to view the vast assemblage in the midst of which they then stood, gathered together as it was to proclaim the consolidation of an empire which had been saved in its hour of danger by their endurance, as the fruition of the sacrifice which they then so nobly made.

The honoured memory of the dead was then drunk in solemn silence.

The officers present were :—

1 Maj.-Gen Sir H. Norman, President, G. G.'s Council
2 Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Brind, Commanding Sirhind Division.
3 Major-General Sir H. Daly, G. G s Agent at Indore.
4 Surg.-Gen. Ker Innes, B., P. M. O. in India, B Forces.
5 Maj Gen. Donald Stewart, Comdg. Lahore Division.
6 Major-General Roberts, V. C., Q. M. G. in India.
7 Major-General R tbney, Commanding 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division.
8 Colonel Maunsell, R. E., Rajputana.
9 Colonel Sabley, Commissariat Department.
10 Colonel Angelo, Commanding at Delhi.
11 Mr. Scarlett Campbell, C. S.
12 Mr. Saunders, C. S.
13 Colonel Maisey, J. A. G.'s Department.
14 Colonel Hills, V. C. A. A. G. Division.
15 Col. Watson, V. C., Comdg. Central India Horse.
16 Colonel Campbell.
17 Colonel Fulton.
18 Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, B. S. C.
19 Lieutenant Colonel Dalmahoy.
20 Major Low.
21 Major Fitzgerald, R. A.
22 Colonel Gray, R. A.
23 Col. Justice, Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.
24 Colonel Ashburnham, 60th Rifles.
25 Colonel Pemberton, R. A.
26 Colonel Murray.
27 Colonel Cadell, V. C.
28 Colonel Fitzgerald, R. A.
29 Colonel Plowden.
30 Surgeon Major Donald Sinclair Smith, M. D.
31 Surgeon-Major Charles.

Pioneer.

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM OF CHINA.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

The Diplomatic and consular system which is now being organised in China will probably entail a far larger expense on the country than was originally anticipated at Peking. Having once adopted the system, however, the Chinese will scarcely be able to withdraw from it. The period of service for envoys in foreign countries is to be three years, commencing from the day of their arrival. They are all to receive the title of officers of the first, second, or third class, but the system being merely in process of inauguration it is intended that all envoys appointed at the present time shall be temporarily invested with the title of the second class. We believe it is purposed that the Embassy which is now *en route* for England shall remain there for the three years without change if all goes well. The new native paper at Shanghai has recently published a scale of the salaries to be paid in both the Diplomatic and Consular services, and as this movement is an important and interesting one and attracting a great deal of attention just now, we append a translation of our contemporary's scale of salaries :—

First class Ministers, filled by officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, Taels 1,400 per month.

Second class Ministers, filled by officers of the 2nd and 3rd grades, Taels 1,200.

Third class Ministers, filled by officers of 3rd grade, Taels 1,000.

Third class Ministers, filled by officers of the 4th grade, Taels 800.

Charge D' Affaires, Taels 600.

Consul-General, Taels 600.

Consuls, first class Secretaries of Legation, Taels 500.

Vice Consuls, Acting Consuls, second class Secretaries of Legation, and 1st class Interpreters, Taels 400.

Third class Secretaries, second class Interpreters, and Interpreters at Consulates, Taels 300.

Third class Interpreters and attaches to Legations, Taels 200.

The salary of the Chief Envoy who has just passed through Hongkong is probably about Taels 1,200 per month, but as this Mission is of a special character it may be that the salaries of its members are not in accordance with the regular scale. Kuoh, however, is only invested with the button of the second rank. Considering that all the expenses of the Mission are to be paid by the Government, this must be considered a liberal scale of pay for Chinese officials, and we should think its maintenance in some instances is doubtful, although in many places, no doubt the system will be self-supporting. Each envoy has the power to determine the number of Secretaries, Consuls and interpreters and others to be attached to his Mission, but the list is to be approved by the Tsung-li Yamen. These officials will also serve for a period of three years, and at the end of that period will be recommended to the Throne for honorary distinction. If any of their number show themselves worthy to be retained the successor to the Envoy can, if he thinks fit, retain them. The system of joint envoys is rather a cumbersome and expensive one, while its advantages are not very obvious, but we presume the Chinese must be singular in these matters as well as others. The Envoys are to memorialise the Throne direct on questions of pressing importance, but in all cases of an ordinary nature they are to communicate with the Tsung li Yamen either by note or officially, and the Tsung-li Yamen will embody the subject of their correspondence in a memorial to the Throne. All these officials, whatever may be their grade, will have to provide their own outfit, but each of them will receive a sum of money equivalent to three months pay to meet the expense of the same. These amounts will be provided by the Tsung-li Yamen out of the sixty per cent allotment of the Foreign Customs dues. Once a year a detailed statement of salaries, house rent, and other expenses of the Envoys are to be sent in to the Tsung-li Yamen for inspection and approval, but that body will instruct the Inspector-General of Customs to take steps for the due remission of the sums for the payment of these expenses to their various destinations. It is no doubt a fortunate circumstance both for the Evoys and the Diplomatc and Consular system of the country that the payment of the service is vested in the hands of Mr Hart. While on the financial part of the system we may mention that the Chief-Envoy to England is said to be rather penurious, and that he has calculated the expenses of his mission on a very modest scale. If this is so, penuriousness will not be so much noticed in the Chinese Embassy as in one from a European country. The good folks at London will put it down to the uncivilized customs of the "Heathen Chinee." Kuoh, however, is likely to find some difficulty in regard to his "better-half," or rather "better-halves," for report says that the Envoy is taking two wives to England. Report also says they are only "secondary wives," the real Mrs Kuoh being dead, but it is only fair to the Envoy to add that opinion on this point seems somewhat divided, one of our northern contemporaries insisting that there is a supreme "Lady Kuoh," and the other alleging that she is an imaginary person. The question is whether Kuoh will introduce his wife or wives to London society. His Excellency seems anxious to adapt himself to European customs as much as possible, and it may be that, following the example of the wife of the Japanese Ambassador, we shall have a "Lady Kuoh" giving dinner parties and receptions like any English Lady. London society, however, could never stand two Mrs. Kuohs. One will create quite sufficient sensation.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

(*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*)

Dec. 8, 1876.

I am sorry that I should have incurred the blame of having expressed myself in my last "Note" "somewhat triumphantly." Nothing of the sort was meant by me. On all questions of fact between us, as to the use of *Shri* as a titular affix, the gender of *Sultan* as applied to the Sultana Rezia when Sultan of Delhi, and Eastern usage generally in the style of female sovereigns, I can assure Prof. Mir Aulad Ali, I am quite open to conviction, and ready to own myself wrong when once convinced of it. I should, of course, be of the same opinion still, as to the practical soundness of the official translation of the Queen's new title which has been adopted in India. I believe, indeed, that it creates no new exception to any old rule of Oriental grammar, and that it is perfectly consistent with Eastern usage, as we would all rather have it. But even if it should flutter the pedantry of oriental grammarians, and be found as contrary to "Eastern ideas" as I believe it to be in harmony with them, *Kaisar-i-Hind*—in Hindi *Hind-ka-Kaisar*—would still in my opinion (grounded on historical and political instincts) be a splendid translation, or equivalent (and it more than equals the original in vigour, worth and import) for "Empress of India." It is a great hit; and "mala grammatica non vitiat chartam,"—if bad grammar there be in it. I must not quote "cedunt grammati i, for fear of the retort.

A. As to *Shri*, Prof. Mir Aulad Ali says that I did not suggest *Shri* before *Rani*, which he acknowledges "is not at all a bad affix," but before *Kaisar*. I expressly suggested it before *Rani*, and never before *Kaisar*. I have all along consistently said that I would not myself have attempted to translate the new title of "Empress of India" : that I could, had it been possible, have preferred "Queen" untranslated ; that the puzzle how to translate it seemed insoluble until *Kaisar-i-Hind* was suggested ; and that had this title only been thought of before, there would have been no need at all of a Royal Titles Bill. But as to *Shri-Kaisar-i-Hind*, the incongruous phrase will, all the same, be in every Hindu mouth before another year is out. Scindia has already toasted the Queen as *Kaishwur-i-Hind*—*Divus Cæsar* ; and the masses of the Hindu populations are almost sure to say *Shri-Kaisar*, and the philologers will have to digest it. Prof. Mir Aulad Ali perverts my meaning little, when he says that my reason for suggesting *Shri* before *Rani* is—quoting my own words *verbatim*—because it is one of His Highness the Maharaja of Pattiala's titles." But my context shows that it was not in imitation, and apparently emulous imitation, of the Maharaja's title that I suggested *Shri* before *Rani* also. Above all, I was guided by the unimpeachable example of the most ancient Hindu inscriptions. I was guided, moreover, by the fact that the word is applied in Bombay to deceased and *quasi* deified ancestors ; and I was simply led to see that it was not an inappropriate affix to the title of a modern and living sovereign, from the fact of its being used in the royal style of the Maharajah of Pattiala. I might have also added the precedents of "his Highness *Shri Palmanaba Das Vunchi Bala Rama Sultan* [mark the the mixture of languages] Maharajah Raj Ram Raja Bahadur Shumshir Jung, G.C.S.I.," of Travancore; and of "his Highness Maharaja Adiraja *Mirza* [the mixture of languages again] Maharao Shri Pragmulgi Bahadur, G.C.S.I.," of Kutch. I translate *Maharaja Adiraja, Shri-Shri-Rani* Victoria, *Kaisar-i-Hind*,—"Great sovereign over sovereign, the consecrated Queen, Victoria, Empress of India."

B. As to the gender of female masculine titles of rank, office, dignity, and power in the East, Prof. Mir Aulad says that such words as *Nawab, Sultan*, and *Padshah* "have become very elastic, and have no exclusive gender." Is not, therefore, the gender in which they are used to be determined by usage, rather than by the rules of grammar? Prof. Mir Aulad Ali says, indeed, that the gender of the nouns, pronouns, adjectives and post-positions used with them show the gender in which they are used. But we say, "Our Queen and Governor" ; and yet the nouns, pronouns, &c., we use with masculine "Governour are all feminine. But I am quite incompetent to deal with Prof. Mir Aulad Ali's grammatical arguments. I rely on usage ; and Prof. Mir Aulad Ali has, in the instance of the *Sultan* (a) Rezia [see T], a far more difficult argument to deal with than he thinks. All I can rely on under the grammatical head is is that *Kaisar-i-Hind* and *Hind-ka-Kaisar* and not *Hind-ki-Kaisas*, in Hindi, have been adopted as the official translation of Empress of India on the advice of some of the best Sanscrit and Oriental scholars living, both Eastern and Western, English and Continental.

T. The precedent of the Sultan Rezia Prof. Mir Aulad Ali dismisses with the double-headed but pointless sneer,—"this pretentious woman (daughter of a slave)." I would be even less pointless to sneer at "Æsop the slave," or Epictetus the "new-bought slave" ; and it is incomprehensible that a gentleman who is an Oriental and a Mahommedan, and must know all about "the Slave Dynasties" of Islam, should sneer at King Altmash as "a slave" although it is easy to comprehend the sneer at the "Slave-King's" beautiful and accomplished daughter, the most energetic and skilful ruler of "the First Slave Dynasty of India. It was common practice with Mahommedan rulers to adopt as their successors young slaves taken in war and generally of noble extraction. They married them to their daughters, or sisters, or aunts, and did it to keep up the breed of the dynasty, and in this way arose the many dynasties of "Slave-Kings" known in the secular history of Islam. Alptegin, a nobleman of Bokhara, was the Turki slave of Abdulmelik, and the founder of the Gaznivid dynasty ; and was succeeded by his Turki slave Sabuktegin, the father of Mahmood of Gazni. The Gaznevid power in Persia was overthrown by Togrel Beg, the grandson of Seljok, and the thirty-sixth in lineal descent from King Alfrasiab. Gazni was actually destroyed by Allauddin Ghori, brother of Kutbuddin Sur, the Prince of Ghor, who was murdered by Bairam, one of Mahmood's feeble descendants ; and the last of the Gaznivids was dethroned and put to death by Mohammed Ghori, the nephew of Allauddin Ghori. This Mohammed is the real founder of the Mahommedan dominion in India (A.D. 1186) ; and on his death one of his adopted slaves seized on Kandahar, and the other Kutbuddin on Delhi, and Kutbuddin [who gives his name to the Kutb Minar] was the first Independent Mahommedan ruler of Delhi, and the founder of "the First Slave Dynasty of India." He married his daughter to one of his slaves and successor, *Altmash*, whose name means "sixty," because Kutb paid sixty pieces of silver for him ; and the successor of King Altmash was his daughter, the Sultana Rezia, the loveliest and most learned woman of her age, and the most accomplished and distinguished [illegible] ruler of the "Slave-Kings of Delhi[illegible] this noble Queen and of King Altmash, her [illegible], that Prof Mir Aulad Ali can write, "[illegible] this pretentious woman (daughter of a slave)." Well, when the Sultan Rezia succeeded to the throne, she not only dropped the title of Sultana, and assumed that of *Sultan*, but she also discarded the habiliments of her sex, and adopted male attire ; and daily, in open court, administered her kingdom dressed in the cap and tunic of a man. It may be quite true in grammar that the word *Sultan*, and the like of it, "has no regular gender." But, in view of the fact that female titles in India and the East always imply inferiority, and of the habitual practice in the East of applying male titles to sovereign females, and of the adoption of man's clothes by *Sultan* (a) Rezia, there can be no manner of doubt that the title of Sultan *Sultan* was assumed by, and applied to, her in a masculine sense, however elastic and inclusive it may be in gender. But, though she died long before the word was born, it must be acknowledged she was altogether feminine in her love of flirtation, and suffered much of the inscrutable and impertinent and altogether feminine consequences in which it so often involved this "Sweet Sultan" ; unless, indeed, those stories of her folly, which have no doubt, prejudiced Prof. Mir Aulad Ali, are but the scandal which "waits on greatest state." It is to be noted of the late *Nawab* Sikander Begum, of Bhopal, also, that, on the death of her husband, Jehangbir Mohammed Khan, rejecting the jealous Mahommedan custom of the purdah, she presented herself dressed as a man, and seated on horseback, before the people of Bhopal, determined to be some day *Nawab*. To the last she affected a masculine fashion of dress ; and I do not doubt myself that she would have spurned with "foul scorn" any grammatical doubt of the masculine gender of he title by which she ruled—"Ay, every inch a king!" Neither can I doubt that *Padshah*, as applied by the Turks and Persians to the Empress Catherine and Queen Victoria, is of the masculine gender, or, at least, is applied exclusively in the masculine sense. The Sultans of Turkey have always been most jealous of bestowing this title on other sovereigns ; and it was substituted by the Persian Court in 1839 for *Malika*, expressly because the latter feminine title was inapplicable to a reigning Queen. It seems to me, indeed, that Prof. Mir Aulad Ali might as well argue that *Rex*, as applied to the Empress Maria Theresa, is feminine, and that *Padshah, Nawab*, and *Sultan*, in any of the instances above cited, are feminine, or, at least, as that *Sultan* is feminine in the case of the *Sultan*(a) Rezia. And I cannot accept the unsupported authority to the contrary of one who, last week, wrote, without reserve or qualification of any sort, that "a purely masculine title, applied to the Queen, *can have no reasonable excuse*," and "surpasses all in absurdity,—*at least, according to our Eastern idea*,"—and who to-day stigmatises *Sultan*(a) Rezia and her royal father as "this pretentious woman (daughter of a slave)."

In conclusion, he says that, in the Maharaja of Pattiala's titles, "there are no words which could ever mean 'favoured nhild.'" If he had said "no word" occurs which means "child," he would have been literally correct ; but is not "favoured (child) of the English" the obvious meaning of *Dowlat-i-Inglisi*? At least, it is the authorized official version of it. Again, he says of *Zilla Subanahu—Zill-Allah Subanahu* that the title does not exist, and that there is nothing in it signifying "earth." It is the title proposed by the Talukdars of Oude, on the 8th of December, 1873. It means, strictly, "the Glorified Shadow of God," and, as applied to Queen Victoria, of course, "on Earth." Prof. Mir Aulad Ali translates his ingenious chronographic title, *Taj Bakhsh-i-Hindustan*, by the letter which kills, "Holding-the-power-of crowning-in-India." I translated it, according to the spirit which giveth life, "The King-Maker of India." I add from the book of one of the earliest English travellers in Persia, 300 years ago, the English translation he gives of the Persian titles enumerated by him in the order of their rank :—*Pot-Shaw*=Emperor, *Shaw*=King, *Beggoon*=Empress (or Queen), *Mirza*=Prince, *Cawn*=Duke, *Beg'erby*=Marquis, *Sultan*=Earl, *Beg*=Lord, and *Cawnna*=Lady!

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

SHALL WOMEN HUNT?

(*The World.*)

Civilisation has done great things for women. It has emancipated them ; it has elevated them ; it has caused them to be respected and adored ; it has shown us the modern woman, in emulation of the mythical Amazon, participating in the chase. Riding as a pursuit for women, except among the barbarians, is essentially a novel idea. Queen Elizabeth reviewed her troops on horseback, and the ladies of Charles II's time travelled on pillions behind their husbands ; but riding as a pursuit in the company of men and on an equality with them was almost unheard of at the beginning of this century. The existence of foxhounds gradually introduced the fashion ; forty years ago all the horsewomen in England might have been counted on one's fingers. Now it is as natural for a lady to talk about her hunters, for a girl to look forward to the next meet, or for the curly-headed child to discuss her prospect of a new pony that can jump, as for the last-century belles to twirl their fans or bepatch their faces. Maudlin members of humanitarian societies and ardent promoters of the anti-vivisection movement have dwelt on the cruelty of fox-hunting, or have attempted to suppress it by Act of Parliament. The English people have a natural fierceness in their blood, which impels them to seek joy and satisfaction in rough and hardy sports, in which there is no small element of danger. Kingsley praises the fresh north wind ; and truly to see an Englishman battling against the element—the driving icy rain or the blinding sleet—some might surmise that he preferred it to the soft caress of Favonian breezes. What, then, if the women share the bliss and perils with an equally brave and joyous heart? 'Shall women hunt?' is a problem that has often agitated family councils, and caused dissension as hot and as serious as the Eastern Question. Propriety and the sterner dictates of society say No ; but the restless energy and fever of excitement bred in these latter times say Yes. So we see compromises—fruitless as all compromises—where the girl may jump little places, but must not attempt a stile or a brook ; or an arrangement that to the covert-side she may go, but no farther ; or perhaps a good-natured old father jogs quietly along the lanes a mile wide of the hounds, while the eager young creature at his side must fain content herself with the languid pace which age and indifference prefer. Compromises of this sort frequently terminate in the girl or the horse taking the bit between the teeth, and, escaping from the supervision of parent or groom, sailing fearlessly over the largest fences, and perhaps coming in for a fall at the end. Most women contrive to execute their own wishes if they desire it, and the result is seen in the enlarged stabling, the increased number of grooms, and the swelled ranks at the covert-side. We have heard of girls refusing a man unless he gave an express promise to let them hunt after marriage, and one of the clinching arguments for a proposed engagement is the remark, 'We have so many tastes in common, and are both devoted to hunting.' When such is the case, the similarity of pursuit, the constant companionship, and the enlarged vista of life must make a marked impression on the relation of the sexes.

The question presents itself. Do women grow more manly or men more womanly by the constant contract and the friction of good fellowship that must arise between them? No doubt the manners of gentlemen are less rough and blustering than in the days when rowdyism, 'boxing the watch,' and dandyism were almost synonymous, or when getting drunk was the ordinary pursuit of the nobility. But such changes have grown up gradually from the spread of knowledge, in no small measure from the increase and popularity of literature. It cannot be said that the presence of ladies in the hunting-field has done much to check coarseness or profligacy of tone. Swearing is not the habit of good society, yet swearing may constantly be heard at the covert-side. In their inmost hearts men grumble violently at, though they dare not prohibit, the appearance of fair equestrians. Women who hunt must be content to give up the tributes of admiration and gallantry that are freely lavished on them in the drawingroom ; they must not shrink from beholding man as he is—somewhat selfish, hard, and unfeeling : they must learn to shut their eyes to lapses of politeness and to unstudied indifference. Few men will stop to pick up a lady in the midst of a run, almost none will open a gate. Besides these moral drawbacks, there are also the physical inconveniences. Women who hunt acquire weather-beaten cheeks, red noses, and a tendency to flush unpleasantly at dinner-time. In spite of ourselves familiarity breeds contempt, and the hunting woman garnishes her speech with slang phrases and doubtful expletives; her talk is somewhat too distinct; she is apt to call a spade a spade, and to set others right in technical matters ; she can find fault with the grooms, and is occasionally, both

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acro s cou try and in the stable-yard, 'a better man' than her husband; her demands comprise at least two hunters for her own special use, and amount whenever she requires it. Most men are galled by the sight of so many masculine virtues and such high requirements; some even resent it in so meek and quiet manner. Naturally an Amazon of this kind neglects the finer claims of duty, despises the store room and the linen-closet, and prefers the vague rushing over obstacles to the monotonous h rness of daily duty. Thus it happens that a hunting woman is in some sort a term o. reproach, implying a falling-off from feminine perfection! Not naturally in the pursuit itself—a far nobler one than talking scandal and picking your neighbour to pieces—but rather in the tone of mind which vulgar souls are apt to impart to it.

Strong exercise is not universally unsexing; rather it gives a healthful tone to mind and body, which cannot do otherwise than benefit both. Nervous and sensitive women require an outlet for superfluous feeling—nothing for them more salutary than hunting; instead of idle dreams, the pure fresh air of moorland and meadow blowing away the cobwebs from their brains; instead of idle folding of hands and shrinking together at cosy firesides, the healthful glow of lifegiving motion with the warm blood tingling to the finger ends and the sense of brave energy perpetually upspringing. The Duke of Wellington said truly that the huntingfield was the finest school for cavalry officers in the world. A woman who rides well across country must at least possess some very valuable qualities—keenness, decision, energy, perseverance, and the rapid quality of appreciating a great deal with a small glance. Physical courage may be left out of consideration as that is entirely a question of health and temperament, added to which ignorance often takes the place of courage, and the unskilful rider is frequently, for a time at least, a fair match for the most experienced of her sisters. If therefore a woman does not forfeit that sweet lovableness which is the natural clothing and atmosphere of some minds, she cannot fail to extract benefit, or at least to get no harm, by enjoying and sharing in her husband's pursuits. When it is remembered how narrow is a woman's sphere—what petty details usurp the place of a nation's interests; how the measuring out a few yards of silk or the composition of a dinner-party is expected to absorb eager unsatisfied spirits, full of the soul's longings and passionate desires which cannot be quenched in the calming round of business, diplomacy, or money-getting—hunting, instead of being condemned as a snare, will rather be hailed as the heart's purifier and the health-giving friend. The higher and more impulsive the nature, the more it seeks emancipation. There is a taste of liberty in sailing over the plain on a thorough bred horse that must be dear to every woman not born a clod. Fortunately for the world, there are clods and there are superior women, whether huntresses or otherwise, and thus all parties have their devotees. But in days of sickly vice and degenerate luxury, it is refreshing to find a woman who dares submit her complexion to the contact of wind and rain, and can follow her lord and master even over a stiff stake and bound fence into the plough. At the same time it is a dangerous game for a women to play at equality with men; if her nervous will is as great, her physical power is smaller; and a woman is never so near losing her dominion over a man's heart as when she ceases to demand or deserve his protection. Men will not nurture the blossom that is not tender, or concern themselves for the hardy and strong-minded. But with the bloom of the fresh free air on their cheeks, and the light of love and gentleness in their eyes, women may ride as hard as they like, and yet be queens of hearts to the end. In conclusion, hunting is as bad for the bad as it is good for the good; for not the use, but the abuse, of joys is to be deprecated. Each one of us must have his safety-valve. 'Nature,' Lord Bacon says, 'can only be commanded by obeying her.'

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—Dec. 16.

Best Four in Hand.—Honours at whist.

Best Weapon for Killing Time.—The Minute-Gun.

Novelty for the Bric-a-Brac Hunter.—A railway in China.

How many Feet are there in a Dock-yard? Twice as many as there are Hands.

A RARE PRINT.

[illegible] son Crusoe. There was The one that frighten[illegible] only one impression of it.

PROVERB FOR DIPLOMATISTS.

"Bis mark qui cito mark."—He makes his mark twice, who makes it quickly."

"HAPPY THOUGHT."

Little Funnyman. "Going to the Blokers's fancy ball, Fred?

Fred. Yas. But I don't know what character to——

Little Funnyman. Chalk your head, and go as a cue!"

YOUNG, BUT PRACTICAL.

"What! Harry! not in bed yet, and it's nine o'clock! What will Papa say when he comes home?'

"Oh, Papa! He'll say, supper! supper! What's for supper?"

NATURAL NOMENCLATURE.

It is said that, owing to the expense of keeping their large crocodile, the Aquarium Directors propose (with the Prince of Wales's permission) to change its name to La-bouche-chere.

POLITE SELF-ABNEGATION.

My Lady (anxious to get home). "Shall we turn to the right, Thomas, or go straight on?"

Thomas (the new boy, much flattered at having his taste consulted). "Lor,' by lady it don't make no odds to me!"

"A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

Rustic (who had just been informed of the meaning of the "B.D." affixed to the Parson's name on the Notice). "Bachelor o' divinity! Then that there man ain't a right man to praich, by my ways o' thinking!"

Informant. "Why not?"

Rustic. "Cause he calls hisself a bachelor! An' I knows he's a married man!"

HAMPERS FOR CHRISTMAS.

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The knowledge that all your tradesmen will send in their little accounts, and request payment for the same.

The feeling that quarter-day means a cheque for the rent and taxes.

The certain that for at least a month (during the Christmas vacation), your sanctum will be invaded at all hours of the day by well-meaning, but boisterous children.

The consciousness that Turkey and roast, beef *plus* plum pudding and mince pies never agree with you.

The awkwardness of having to take part in a family party in which some of your relations are not on terms of cordial friendship with the rest.

The bother of having to attend your family on frequent visits to the various west-end pantomimes.

The trouble of having to entertain, and be entertained.

The labour of making up your books for the past year, and seeing your way into the next.

The worry of easing your conscience by forgiving old scores, and setting wrong things right.

The pain of receiving applications from poor relations, making requests with which it is impossible to comply.

The nuisance of having to make merry when you feel inclined to wear sack-cloth and ashes in preference to any other more cheerful costume.

And last, the almost unbearable infliction of having to make believe that you consider Christmas a joyous time when you know it to be the most melancholy season in the whole year."

WRONG *IN TOTO*.

Where will it stop if such a precedent is admitted? We are told that Madame Chaumont herself called on the censor of plays, and persuaded him to license the pieces she has lately so charmed us all in performing. We can hear her saying, with that irresistible smile, and th t suggestive shrug of the shoulders, which we know and like so well "Voyans, mon petit chou! Sois raisonnable! Faismoi cette petite concession! Pas moyen de me la refuser. Hein?" And of course the merely woman licenser yields, as we should all yield in his place.

But if this conduct should be catching? If every time a piece was likely to be refused a licence, the actor or actress most concerned were to seek a personal interview with the licenser, what a life that unfortunate official would lead!

Suppose Miss E. Farren were to rush off to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and, popping her head in at the door, were to say, with a wink—

"Look here, Old man! If you don't let me play that farce, I'll strike you with a feather! I must have that line in, or I'll stab you with a wose! And then, with a hop, step, and jump, perch herself on the back of a chair, and inquire after the health of the Governor—meaning the Marquis of Hertford.

Or imagine Mr. Fred Vokes, dissatisfied with the cuts made in the next Christmas Pantomime, coming head-first through the window in palace yard, and throwing his leg over the censor's astonished head, windmill-wise, until the lines were restored.

Then, again, Mr. David James might repair to Mr. Pigott's private residence, and, sticking a knife into the "Desset"—But no; Mr. David James will never require another licence. Has he not sworn that succeeding generations shall take their boys to see *Our Boys* till the end of the century?

Another day Mr. Toole might take it into his amusing noddle to proceed, in a Hansom, to St. John's Wood, and, bearding Mr. Pigott in his lair, might thus address him:—

"Look here, my dear boy! You've a licensed a good deal, and still—still I am not happy. I'll trouble you—excuse my taking of my glove!—I'll trouble you to put those lines back where you took 'em from! And don't try it on again—not before this boy! What says the young Obadiah? Pigott, my boy, you are on!

Such licence on the part of the profession would be inexcusable. But we feel sure the present Censor knows how to keep the stage in order, without reducing himself to the necessity of maintaining a state of siege alike of his premises and his principles.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH'S ALMANACK."—December 16.

Splendide Mandax.—Lying in state.

The Verrey Idea—Let's have some lunch.

Hunting Appointments.—Office-seeking.

Sticking at Nothing.—Fighting shadows.

Characters in Contrast.—Young Freshmen and Old Salts.

Tom Tippler makes his grog so strong, that he is obliged to use toughened glass.

We scoff at savages who bow down before strange idols' yet we invariably "worship" the Bench.

That Palæocrystic sea has one paradoxical peculiarity: though ice-locked, it *floes* on for ever.

How to get rid of a Bore.—Make an appointment to meet him on Waterloo bridge, and throw him over.

To School-Boards.—There is something far better than school before breakfast—breakfast before school.

Advertisement for all Fools—An *opera buffo* singer, having lost his voice, advertises a reward for its recovery.

The Height of Sincerity.—Wishing an aged person, at whose decease you will come into property, many happy new years.

Extraordinary Disappearance.—The other day at 1 p.m. luncheon time a hungry man *walked into a pigeon pie*. He has not been seen since.

Candlemas will this year be celebrated by many Ritualist clergymen by burning candles in broad day-light.

N. B.—"Advanced Ritualist," a retrograde Parson—a clerical Crab who goes backward.

Birds of Science.—Naturalists are puzzled to know why swallows perch on the telegraph wires. The reason is perfectly plain—they are sending messages to say they are coming.

New Classical Translation—"*Qui fit Mæcenas?*" Some commentators are of opinion that these words were, in the first instance, addressed to this eminent Roman by his tailor, and that they ought to be rendered, "How does it fit, Mæcenas?

A Fool's Errand—In the heat of the dog-days a practical punster, very far gone, went to the Zoological Gardens, to cool himself at the pole in the vicinity of the Polar Bear. He complained of having found no pole near that bear; the only bears that had a pole being brown bears, and he saw them climb it, but didnt feel himself at all the cooler.

A VOICE FROM THE LANE.

Why should corn dealers prosper? Why indeed!
Walk down Mark Lane and mark how all suck seed!

MEM. BY A BACHELOR.

(Who narrowly escaped being a Benedict.)

Marriage a lottery? Yes! My stars I thank
That I have drawn its greatest prize—a *blank!*

ASTRONOMICAL.

Beauty, unwedded, seen at rout or ball,
Is like the noonday sun which shines on all.
When Hymen's ring o'er Beauty's finger slips,
That sun oft suffers—*annular eclipse!*

JOCUS RITUALISTICUS.

Ritualistic Curate (with a view to further innovations). "Anything fresh, sir, for the feast of St. Michael?"

Facetious Vicar. "Feast of St. ——?, Michaelmas!—of course,—r-r-roast goose and apple sauce, my boy!!"

MODERN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Captain Brown (narrating his trip to the Continent). "Then, of course, we ran drown to granada, and saw the Alhambra——"

Captain Jinks (untravelled Athlete). "No?! What, have they got one there too!!"

MEN BY MOSHESH.

Thish practish of punning, now growing the rule,
Needsh—like those who add monish to monish—admonishment.
I'd deal capital punishment out to the fool.
Whosh every remark for a *capital punishmeant!*

HOUSEHOLD PROVERBS.

The First catch your heir, and then hook him.

Scratch a millionaire, and youll find a snob.

When the chaprone comes in at the door, the lower flies out of the window.

Too many cooks spoil the policeman.

The cook's nose, shews where the money goes.

No savings, no sweetheart.

Borrow in haste and repay at leisure.

You cant wear your lady's gown and have it in the wardrobe.

Marsala under any other name will be as cheap.

Theres no school like the old school.

No Alp without a tourist.

Cook looks on many tourists, the tourists see but one Cook.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

(*By a Poor Expectant of Perks.*)

Air—"When other lips," &c.

When other Govs. for other clerks
Shall "strike upon the bell,"
And proffer, liberal and no larks,
The "tips" they love so well;
Perhaps in that ecstatic hour
Old "Screws" may so'ten[illegible]
O touch him, though he's close and dour!
[illegible] *Yule*, remember me!
When geese and turkeys fly about,
And fi'pun-notes abound;
When hampers t ll, capacious, stout,
In passages are found;
When pass the bottle and the cask—
Elee-mo-syn-*aree*,
At such a season I'd but ask,
Dear *Yule*, remember me!

ASTRONOMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REMARKS.

(For Students and Examiners.)

Q. Can you define longitude?

A. Yes, if you allow me a certain latitude.

Q. As this application cannot for a moment be entertained, we will pass on to another subject. What do you understand by "a question of time?"

A. My asking you what o'clock it is.

II.

Q. Under what conditions does a body fall to the earth?

A. The conditions vary. But when a body is asked afterwards, the answer attributes the accident either to the heat of the room, or the salmon, or the cucumber, or something that has disagreed with it (the body in question,) but in no case is any reference made to the wine.

III.

Q. How would a modern gun-smith describe the solar system.

A. As a "central fire, and a lot of revolvers."

Q. It is true that foreign stocks rise and fall under the influence of any of the Heavenly Bodies?

A. Yes. But the cause can only be satisfactorily referred to the action of those eminent financiers—the Great and Little Bear.

IV.

Q. Define the Earth.

A. A round, impudent, unprincipled, body.

Q. Why impudent?

A. Because it is a cool body travelling round the sun,—which is about the coolest thing we ever heard of.

Q. Why unprincipled?

A. Because it borrows what it cannot repay, and makes light of it.

CURSORY RHYMES.

I.

There was a little Gun
Weighing more than Eighty Ton,
Which made a great sensation, and a greater noise;
Every trial shot, they found,
Cost quite five-and-twenty pound,
But there's not another nation got it's equal, Boys!

II.

Captain O'Pip
Has lost his ship,
And can't tell how it founder'd.
Let it alone!
The salt sea foam
Will never let out who blunder'd.

III.

Jack McGill
With gout being ill,
Was ordered Vichy water;
But feeling down,
Poured out "Old Brown,"
And finished a tumbler after.

IV.

Pollinary.
Light and airy,
How does your fountain flow?
Cockles, squills,
And camomile pills,
To the dogs with the rest may go.

V.

Dicky Tannhauser
Made such a noise, Sir,
Letting off fireworks yellow an' green
What to him might be music,
Would nearly make you sick;
O! sure such a Wag ne'er as this has been seen.

VI.

Hey diddle, diddle!
A slate in the middle;
A message come down from the moon.
The medium he laughed,
To see such sport,
And took in the too-credulous spoon.

PICKINGS FROM "FUN"—December 6.

POOR GEOGRAPHY.

The Welsh must be a poor people, for, if they are not put to frequent shifts, they certainly have Menai Straits.

A POLE-LITE INVITATION.

Captain Nares was asked to stand for the school board He declined, on the plea that he had tried to go to the Poll once, and he'd enough of it.

GRASSPING A DIFFICULTY.

Slavey:—"Missus ses the milk's more than 'arf water an' she' all 'ave to deal somweres else if tain't better."

Milkman:—"Well, my dear, you must tell your Missis that I'm very sorry, but them cows of mine will eat damp grass, and I can't perwent 'em this weather!"

'TWAS EVER THUS.

To Jones, half-starved and penniless, we gave
Whatever we could spare.
Grown rich, at us this precious Jones must rave
And call us all he dare.
In great distress he was. Grown kinder, Fate
Takes the *distress*, but leaves him still ingrate.

IN THE STREET.

Jones.—Can you tell me where Salisbury-square——?

Brown.—Yes, sir. Salisbury's square will be in Constantinople, if he can square.

Jones.—Nonsense. It's in Fleet-street, somewhere.

Brown.—No, sir. It's near where the Fleet is, not where it was.

CON EGGSPRESSIONE!

Mistress.—"Why Mary, how long you've been with the eggs!"

Mary.—"Sure, Mim, you towld me to bile 'em wid the egg-biler, an' I've put 'em in the pot togither, but it don't bile 'em at all at all, for they're cowld now! Sure an' I think the owld way's the best way afther all!"

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."

"Oh, Father, the new parson's bin down and left a basin of soup for mother, and sez will you come to church on Sunday?"

"Oh, does'e! Well you just run round and tell 'im as the soup does well enough for women folk, but I never goes to church under a ounce of shag and a drop of gin—or the price on em."

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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MALABAR HILL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
ADJOINING THE "MALABAR HOTEL,"
BREACH CANDY,
OPEN DAILY
FOR TAKING ALL KINDS OF PORTRAITURE.
CARTES-DE-VISITE, Rs. 10 PER DOZ.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY AT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

Messrs. ZIFFER & WALKER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and Mr. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

Mr. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
" " with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
" " with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☛ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for [illegible]

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY is prepared to purchase claims in the High Court and Small Cause Court and to inform in ending suitors the amount of costs necessary to enforce their claims. Apply to him from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. at No. 61, Jugjeevan Keeka Street, and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT ARMY CLOTHING on the 22nd January 1877 up to 1 P.M., for MAKING UP CLOTHING during the year 1877-78. All particulars may be learnt on application at the Superintendent's Office.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,

BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhill. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEEROSHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-T[illegible]

Attention is respectfully directed to the ab[illegible] supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant [illegible] *the Half Anna Postage.*

Mourning ......Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain ....Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
by Dobbs Kidd & Co and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

GAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms: up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

BAPOOROW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.

(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. Schrottky, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver Complaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co., 9, Meadow Street at the Depot, No. 54, Kalbadavie Road and as Dr. R. Hudson's Dispensary, Grant Road.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies, viz:—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has been superseded by that after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
4 PALL MALL, LONDON S.W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s	
Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
"	" 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s	
Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	" 30 "
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON	
No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen,
" 2 Rich Fruity Port	" 27 "
" 3 Red Port	" 23 "
"Montigo" Red Wine	" 14 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.
VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Wm. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2,000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers or Sand

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Diziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE

MURRAY and LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns: Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with througout this Presidency, and having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and the Bombay Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th Jan., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the furniture consisting of tables, benches, iron cots, cupboards, chairs, platform scale, iron water tanks, large cooking stoves, books, &c., &c., belonging to the old Sailo[illegible] Home.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity o[illegible] y and coloured piece goods,

One a[illegible] copathic medicines.

Fewarticle[illegible] furniture such as reclining couches, dressing ndwashi[illegible] ables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, writingta[illegible] es, etc., etc.

At 1 p.m.

[illegible] operty of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe—English built miniature brougham, by "Kesterton" of Long Acre, with a pair of bay horses and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plat d, glass, and porcelain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light office shigram, &c., at Chinchpooghly.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and procelain wares, &c., at No. 24 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Mr. Grant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms [illegible] quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

[illegible] case White longcloth.
[illegible] " Turkey red prints.
[illegible] " Trousering cloth.
[illegible] " Cotton vests.
[illegible] " Turkey red cambric.
[illegible] " Mustard.

On accou[illegible]nt of the underwriters, ex s.s. Childwall Hall—

H C / C } 98[illegible]—1 bale grey dhooties, salt water damaged.

HAC / V D / B } 557-[illegible], 561, 565-71, 573, 575—12 bales water twist No. 30, salt water damaged.

H C / C } 5250, [illegible]255, 5270, 5273—4 bales do. do. do.

NOTICE TO SPINNING COMPANIES, SHIP CHANDLERS AND CA[illegible]RS—AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH AND CANVAS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

50 bales Hessian cloth.
10 " Canvas.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, SCRAP-IRON, TANKS, PACKING CASES, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, one large boiler complete with fitting, one small steam engine, scrap iron, old iron tanks, old corrugated iron, old stores, packing cases, etc, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 31, Apollo Street.

BEST FRENCH POLISHED MADRAS MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY MESSRS. S. C. & CO.

[illegible] Meadows Street, No. [illegible]

The furniture will be [illegible] on TUESDAY, the [illegible] Catalogues can be had at the Auctioneer's rooms No. 4, Meadows Street.

USUAL SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. S. C. & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, viz.,—

Fancy goods consisting of bohemian glassware, pictures in gilt frame, Japanese porcelainware folding slates, China cups and saucers, necklaces, whips, guilt gaurds, &c.

An invoice of fresh toilet soaps in great varieties, such as carbolic, golden oil, honey moon, jocky club, &c., &c.

Furniture consisting of chiffoneers, cupboards, couches, chairs, copying press, show cases, screens, cots, cradles, brass beadstead, &c.

At 3 P.M.

1 English brougham.
1 do. dog cart.
1 do. phaeton.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER THIRD ROW IN THE SUBDISTRICT OF MANDVEE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the Mortgagee on account and of risk Foolbai, widow of Khoja Rahimoo Fuckeera and her Son Esmail Rahimoo and Khoja Rajunbhoy Hurjee, the Mortgagors, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazendaree ground together with message, tenement, or dwelling house, erected built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Chinch Bunder, Third Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Foolbai, widow, and Esmail Rahimoo and tenants, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 5, and standing on the name of Khoja Rahimoo Fuckeera, deceased, containing by admeasurement thirty feet and three inches in length and thirty-one feet in breadth, including the moiety of the path or passage situate on the north side thereof, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called Chinch Bunder Third Row, on or towards the west by fazandaree vacant ground, on or towards the north by the house of Khoja Rahim Rajpal, and on or towards the south by fazandaree vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWAN[illegible]DASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th January [illegible]

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VLUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PINJRAPOLE 3rd STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Kesserbai, widow of the late Canjee Khetsy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dowjee Bhiccajee Mistry, Mooljee Dewjee, and Morar Dewjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January 1874.

Thirdly—All those pieces or parcels of freehold ground, with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Pinjrapol 3rd Street, near Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the town and Island of Bombay, fronting towards the east of the said Pinjrapole 3rd Street, within the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, which said land is registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed under No. 52 and 53, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 580 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage on the west by the Pinjrapole 3rd Street, on the north by the property of Dayal Bhimjee, and on the south by the house of Nurrotumdass Trcumdass and Kessowdass Sewdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE of sundry effects, dog cart, pony, harness, saddle, &c., of the late E. W. S. Login, Esq.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., the effects of the late E. W. S Login, Esq., consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteaus and sundries.

A light nearly new dog cart, by Collett and Co.
A strong bay pony.
Harness, sadle, bridle, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassars Bunder—

100 superior 1st class teak squares.
200 " 2nd " "
50 Tons boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the owner the following very valuable and well known, landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or 4 storied open and airy dwelling house, standing thereon, and forming part of the Oart, called Dhussowdy, situated at or near Churuyah Bazar or Pollow Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 133 square yards, and stands in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 225, and bounded on the east by the houses of Anpoornabai, widow of the late Crustnajee Bhicajee and of Cassinath Damother Josey, on the west by the second Colebhat Street, on the north by passage of the Oart, and on the south by the Public Road called Colebhat Street, and the said house consists of a sweet-water well and Vehar water pipes, and occupied by the owner; Jamsetjee Nowrojee Merchant, and Rostomjee Fuckeerjee Parellwallah.

Lot No. 2.—(On the same day)—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing on the fazundaree ground, situated lying and being in Colebhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 128, square yards, and bounded on the south by the said Colebhat Lane, on the east by the house of Balloo Meeya Pathan, on the East by Colbhatwady Lane and on the west by the house of Cowasjee Muncherjee Pattiswalla, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, fitted with Vehar water pipes, and occupied by Portuguese bakers.

Lot No. 3—On Monday the 29th instant at 4 P.M., on the premises. All the piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground, with the messuage, tenement, or storied stable thereon, erected, situated without the Fort of Bombay, at Churney-Wady, near Nussakhana in Ropa, assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 63, and by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 570, and containing by admeasurement about 111 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasjee Muncherjee Eranee, on the west by the Churney Road, on the North by the stable of Mutleebaee, widow of Maneckjee Tuback, and on the south by the passage and property of Parsee Punchayet called Nussakhana.

Lot No. 4.—On Tuesday the 30th instant at 4 P.M., on the premises all that piece or Parcel of land or ground or coconaut Part, called Coatwaddy part or Foituloz, with the messuage or tenement, or two bungalows and one shed standing thereon, and also a moiety of the well on the east side of the said piece of land, which situated lying and being at Mahim wood or district, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of two wheels, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 3/8, containing by admeasurement about 7,569 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Oart of Roman Catholic Mission Church, on the west by the public road called Lady Jamsetjee's Causeway, on the north by the Oart partly of Vincajee Ragowjee and partly by the Oart of Kessowjee Bhatia, and or the south by the Oart of Walljee Ragowjee.

Lot No. 5. (attached to Lot No. 4)—All that messuage, tenement, for dwelling houses of 3 compartments, standing on the furzundaree ground, situate at Mahim, near the Portuguese Church without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 217 and five ninths square yards, and bounded on the east by the Oart of the owner Pestonjee Dossabhoy, on the west by the Public Road called the Lady Jamsetjee Road, on the north by the Oart of Vecajee Ragowjee, and on the south by the Oart of the said Owner, and are registered in the books of Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 83.

Private offers will be received for the above mentioned properties before the day of sale, for which apply to the owner or to the undersigned at No. 28, Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co. Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

[illegible]ORBES & Co.,
[illegible] and Managers

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79 500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43.084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49.500	0	0

or 16 8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

Progress of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to

Held by Official Tru[illegible]					
31st December 1873 ...		Rs. [illegible]		[illegible]	6
Do.	Do. 1874 ...	2,00,752		6	4
Do.	Do, 1875 ...*	3,38,350		5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

J. Hill Williams, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.

AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies.

Promisory Notes or Paid-up Policies issued.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

Entire Direction in India.

Funds Invested in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

Eighty per cent. of the Premiums are invested in trust for Policy-holders.

The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.

The Increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957.174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA
136, CANNING STREET, CALCU

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and a Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to an due consideration, they have resolved to ably the Rates of Premium for India, Military. The Directors, therefore, no attention to the New Rates of the LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for th Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term o*

With Profits.		With	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	
	Rs. as. p.		R
20	27 10 8	20	24
25	29 0 4	25	26
30	31 0 8	30	28
35	34 5 8	35	31
40	39 3 4	40	35
45	45 4 4	45	40
50	52 11 4	50	47
55	63 11 4	55	57

*** The next distribution of profits will be made of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarter option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in can be obtained on application to the Undersigned age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begin date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can on application to

PELLY &
Agents fo

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